CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

YOUNG OFFENDER SERVICES
ANNUAL REPORT

1988 - 1989

Ref. SG-15

Prepared by:

Policy, Planning & Evaluation

September, 1989

90-03178/

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
I.	Report Highlights	4
II.	Introduction	10
III.	Description of Services	13
	A. Administration	14
	B. Number of Young Offenders in Province	19
	C. Services	22
	I. Pre Court Services	23
	II. Pre Dispositional Services	39
	III. Post Dispositional Services	45
	1. Community Based Correctional Programs	47
	2. Custody Services	67
	Custody Population Data	69
	(a) Secure Custody Services	74
	(i) Secure Custody Admission Data	76
	(ii) Secure Custody Offender Data	83
	(b) Open Custody Services	87
	3. Young Offenders Change in Status 1987-88	97
IV.	Conclusion	101

SUMMARY OF TABLES AND GRAPHS

Administration

N.B. Department of the Solicitor General Young Offender Services (Map)
Young Offender Services STAFF complement
Administration flow chart

Number of Young Offenders in New Brunswick

Total number of young offenders before the Courts and in Alternative Measures (graph).

Pre-Court Services - Alternative Measures

Number of Participants
Number of Terminations
Offence Distribution (table and graph)
Type of Victim
Type of Victim by Type of Offence (table and graph)
Type of Agreement
Age
Education
Previous Criminal Involvement

Pre-Dispositional Services

Type of Pre-Dispositional Reports
Number of Remands by Type of Custody
Length of Remand Days Served
Young Offender Police Holdings

POST DISPOSITIONAL SERVICES

Community Based Correctional Programs

Admissions
Type of Termination
Type of Disposition
Offence Distribution (graph)
Offence Distribution (table)
Length of Sentence
Length of Sentence by Type of Offence
Age
Education
Special Conditions
No. of Probation Cases
Average Probation Caseload (table and graph)
Community Service Order Admissions
Fine Option Program Terminations

Custody Services

No. of Admissions by Reason
Average Daily Population - Secure Custody (table & graph)
Average Daily Population - Open Custody (table & graph)

Secure Custody

Secure Custody Admissions
Offence Distribution (table & graph)
Length of Sentence
Time Served under Sentence
Offence Distribution by Length of Sentence
Previous History of Delinquency
Age
Education Upon Admission

Open Custody

Admissions by Location
Offence Distribution
Sentence Length
Offence Distribution by Sentence Length
Age
Education Upon Admission

Change in Status

Type of Change
Original Disposition by New Disposition

YOUNG OFFENDER SERVICES

I. REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

1988 - 1989

The highlights outlined below give a brief overview of this report.

GENERAL

In New Brunswick, the Department of Justice was responsible for the administration of the Young Offenders Correctional Services until December of 1987. The responsibility for Correctional Services in the Province was transferred from the Department of Justice to the newly created Department of the Solicitor General in December, 1987. The Correctional Services Division is responsible for the provision of Alternative Measures Programs in addition to traditional Correctional Services.

The 1988-89 fiscal year for the first time since the proclamation of the Young Offenders Act, saw a leveling effect in the Young Offender population. There was an increase of 11% in offenders involved in Alternative Measures, 1.8% in admissions to Community - Based Programs and 14 % decrease in admissions to Custody Services this fiscal year.

A total of 3935 young offenders were dealt with by means of Alternative Measures Programs or the Courts in 1988-89. Sixty-three percent (63%) of young offenders were handled by the Court process while thirty-seven percent (37%) were dealt with by means of Alternative Measures Programs.

YOUNG OFFENDER SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION

This fiscal year, a total of one hundred and twenty seven (127) positions were devoted to Young Offender Services.

Correctional Services provided programs for young offenders in 1988-89 through the operation of two secure custody facilities, one open custody facility, and twelve Community Corrections Offices. In addition, by means of a contractual arrangement with the Department of Health and Community Services, open custody services were provided in twenty-three locations throughout the province.

PRE - COURT SERVICES (ALTERNATIVE MEASURES PROGRAMS)

During 1988-89, the New Brunswick Department of the Solicitor General, Correctional Services Division, operated Alternative Measures Programs throughout the province through community service offices. Approximately 80% of the participants in this program completed successfully.

The profile of a young offender dealt with by Alternative Measures during 1988-89, was a sixteen year old male, with a grade nine education, no previous involvement with the law, charged with theft and given an agreement to write an apology combined with other conditions.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL SERVICES

Pre-dispositional services include assessment services and pre-trial detention services. Correctional youth workers completed 1326 pre-dispositional reports in 1988-89. This was a 11% increase over the number of pre-dispositional reports completed in 1987-88.

A total of two hundred nineteen (219) youths were held in secure custody on remand in 1988-89. This was a 19.7% increase over the number of remands held in the previous fiscal year.

POST - DISPOSITIONAL SERVICES

Community-Based Programs

Community - Based Programs included Probation, the Community Service Order Program and the Fine Option Program in 1988-89. A total of 974 youths were admitted to Community Based Programs during 1988-89. This was a 1.8% increase in the number of participants in community based programs in comparison with the previous fiscal year. Only four youths were given a separate community disposition without probation conditions.

The profile of a young offender sentenced to a community disposition in 1988-89 was a sixteen year old male with grade eight education, under probationary supervision for ten months, for an offence of break, and enter, and theft.

SECURE CUSTODY

Two facilities - the New Brunswick Training School and the Madawaska Regional Correctional Centre operated as young offender secure custody facilities in 1988-89. A total of 506 youths were admitted to secure custody in 1988-89. For the first time since the proclamation of the Young Offenders Act, a decrease of 8.4% was experienced in the number of youths admitted to secure custody in comparison with the previous year. The average daily population of young offenders held in secure custody was ninety-four (94), a 6.9% decrease over last year.

The profile of a young offender held in secure custody during 1988-89 was a sixteen year old male with a previous history of delinquent behavior, grade eight education, serving an average sentence of three and one-half months for a property related offence.

OPEN CUSTODY

Open custody services in 1988-89 were provided by one Community Residential Centre operated by the Department of the Solicitor General and by means of a contractual arrangement with the Department of Health and Community Services to provide group home and foster home placements. A total of 247 youths were admitted to open custody during 1988-89, a two percent decrease (2%) compared to 1987-88. However, the average daily population of young offenders held in open custody was eighty-one (81), a 24.6% increase compared to 1987-88.

A young offender held in open custody during 1988-89 was a sixteen year old male, with a grade eight education, previous history of conflict with the law, serving a sentence of five months for an offence of break, enter, and theft.

II. INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

In New Brunswick, the Department of the Solicitor General is responsible for the administration of the Young Offenders Act. Within the Department of the Solicitor General, the New Brunswick Correctional Services Division is responsible for the administration and operation of all Young Offender Correctional services and programs, and the supervision of youths placed in these programs.

The services provided by the New Brunswick Correctional Services Division are as follows:

(1) Pre-Court Services

In this area Correctional Services is responsible for the Alternative Measures Program.

(2) Pre-Dispositional Services

This includes the preparation of pre-dispositional reports, assessments, and pre-trial detention (remands and holdings).

(3) Post-Dispositional Services

This involves the services provided in order to carry out the sentence imposed by the court. These services are either a result of an initial disposition or a judicial review. Included are Community Based Services (Probation Services, Open Custody*, Community Service Order Programs, Fine Option Programs and Restitution Order Programs) and Secure Custody Services.

*Although Open Custody is the responsibility of the Department of the Solicitor General, some services are contracted with the Department of Health and Community Services.

Young Offender Correctional Services in New Brunswick operate under a regional model consisting of three (3) regions. All services and programs, with the exception of secure custody, are integrated and administered under this model.

In addition, the New Brunswick Correctional Services Division must liaise with other government departments (i.e. Health and Community Services, and Justice) with respect to young offender services and programs. This is to ensure co-operation and prevent duplication of youth services and programs.

Young offender data is gathered on an ongoing basis and is analyzed by the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (S.P.S.S). Information contained in this report is based on fiscal year admissions.

III. DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES

A. ADMINISTRATION

During 1988-89, the New Brunswick Department of the Solicitor General, Correctional Services Division, provided young offender services by means of operating two (2) secure custody facilities, one open custody facility, and twelve (12) Community Corrections Offices. In addition, open custody services were contracted from the New Brunswick Department of Health and Community Services in twenty-three (23) locations. Open custody services were provided by means of foster homes, group homes and the Fredericton Community Residential Centre.

Figure I is a map of the province identifying the location of Young Offender Services.

FIGURE I

LOCATION OF YOUNG OFFENDER CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

1988-89

Figure II

YOUNG OFFENDER SERVICES
STAFF COMPLEMENT
1988-89

Secure Custody	No. Correctional Officers	Other Positions	Total
New Brunswick Training School	36	22	58
Madawaska Regional Correctional Center	40	14	54
Sub-Total	76	36	112
Open Custody			
Fredericton CRC	4	1	5
Total	80	37	117

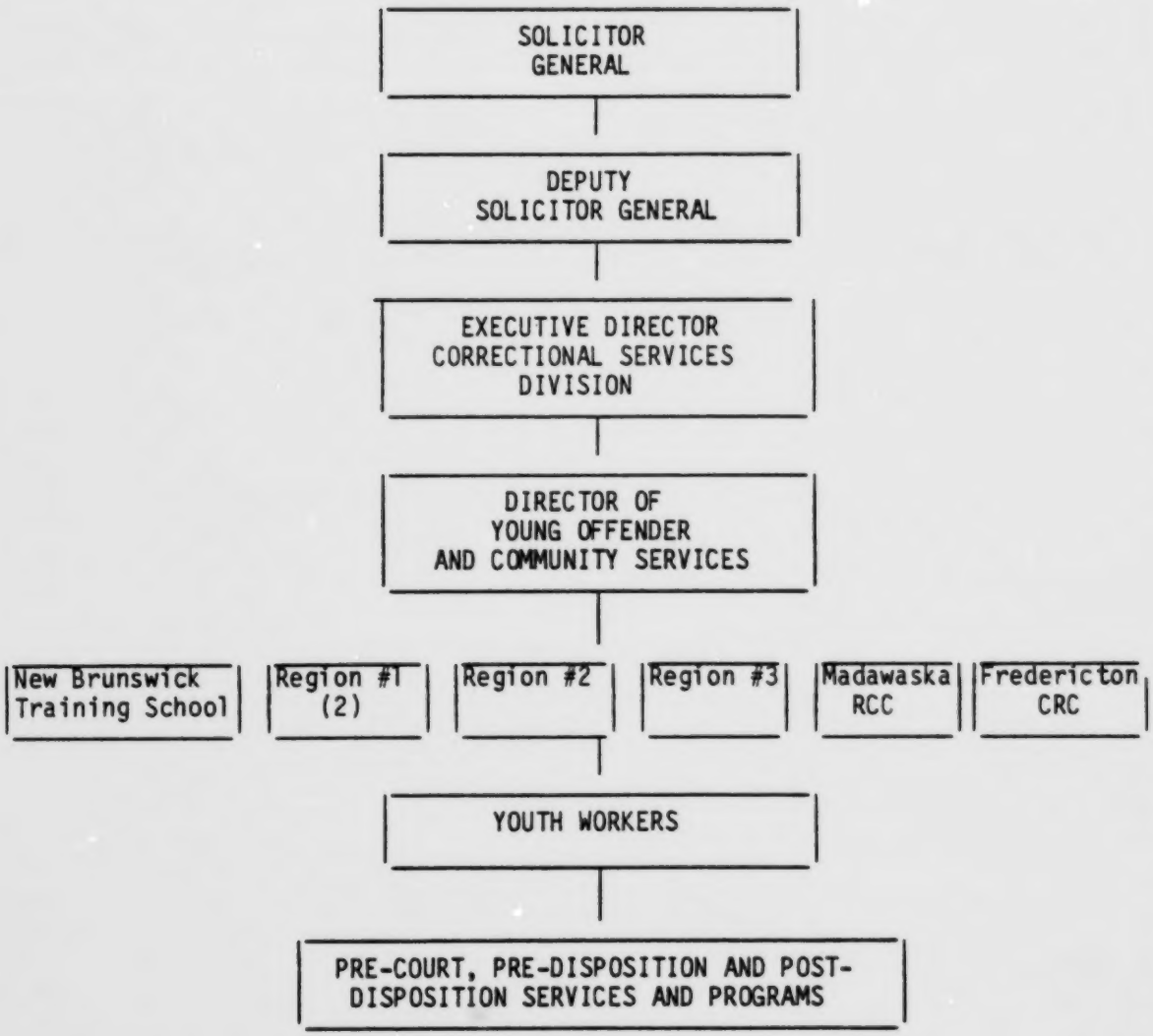
During 1988-89 there were 117 positions devoted to custody services for young offenders in the Province. In addition, eleven (11) probation officers dealt exclusively with young offenders and seventeen (17) probation officers had both young offender and adult caseloads.

Figure III

NEW BRUNSWICK YOUNG OFFENDER SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FLOW CHART (1)

1988-1989

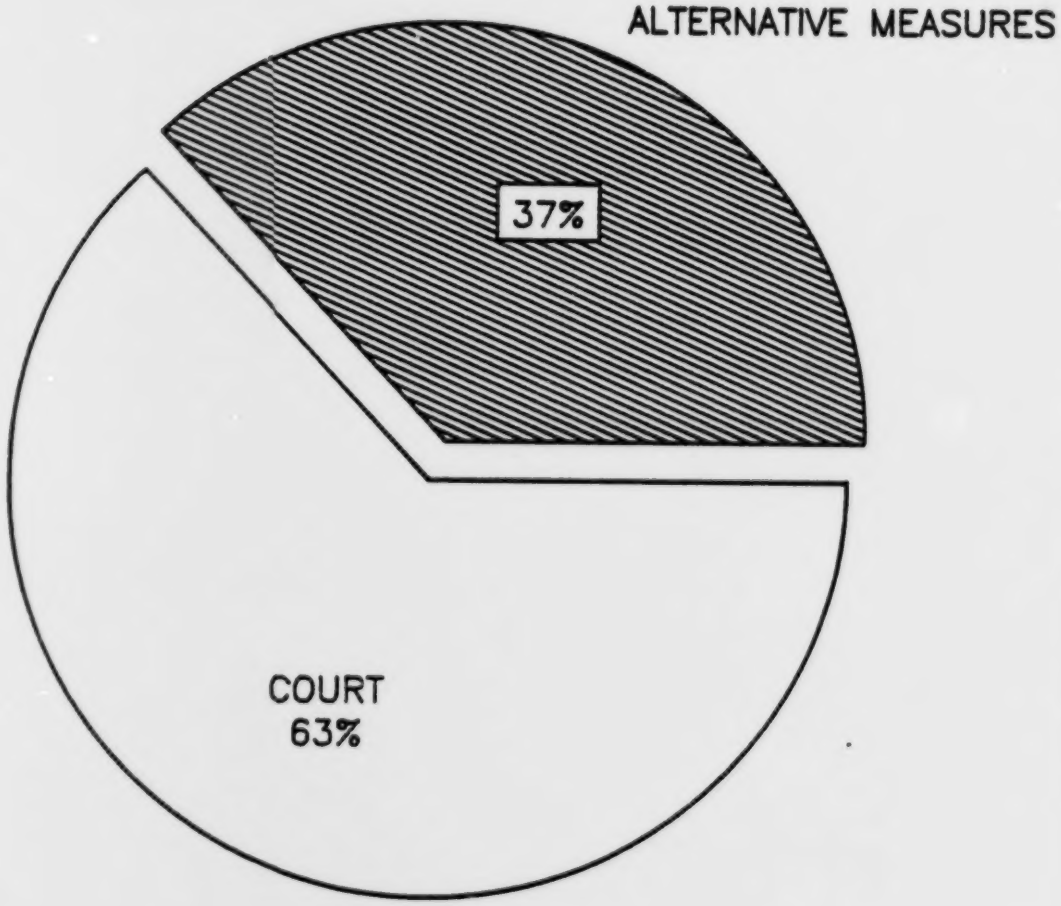


(1) Chart effective December of 1987.
(2) Each region is supervised by a Regional Correctional Administrator (RCA)

B. NUMBER OF YOUNG OFFENDERS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

During 1988-89 a total of 3935 young offenders were dealt with, either by means of Alternative Measures or through the Court process in New Brunswick. This is a 1.6% increase over the previous fiscal year (1987-88). A total of 2481 or 63% were processed by the youth court. One thousand four hundred fifty-four (1454) youths participated in the Alternative Measures programs. Of the young offenders who received an initial correctional disposition from the youth courts, 974 received a community disposition, while 753 received a secure or open custody disposition. Figure IV gives a breakdown of the total number of young offenders in New Brunswick.

FIGURE IV
NUMBER OF YOUNG OFFENDERS
IN NEW BRUNSWICK
1988 - 1989



C. SERVICES

I. PRE-COURT SERVICES

PRE-COURT SERVICES

ALTERNATIVE MEASURES PROGRAM

PURPOSE

The Alternative Measures Program provides an alternative to formal court proceedings. The aim of the program is to foster community involvement and awareness, and lessen the stigma of judicial proceedings while allowing the young person to take responsibility for his or her illegal act.

PROCEDURE

The following outlines the process involved in alternative measures:

Arresting Police Officer

The arresting police officer decides whether or not to charge a young person or refer the youth to alternative measures. This referral is made to the crown prosecutor.

Crown Prosecutor

Upon receiving recommendations from the police, the crown prosecutor completes a case review and determines whether the young person should go to court or participate in the Alternative Measures Program. If the crown prosecutor recommends alternative measures, the case is then referred to a review committee.

Review Committee

The Alternative Measures Review Committee consists of a Youth Worker in charge of the program and various community members. (i.e. guidance counsellors, community service volunteers).

Factors taken into consideration by the committee when screening a youth are: social and family background of the young person; nature of the offence; risk to the community; needs of the young person, and any legal considerations.

If a young person is considered inappropriate for the program then he or she is referred back to the crown prosecutor.

If the committee decides the youth is a suitable candidate, then written notification is sent to the parents of the young person informing them of the possibility of participating in the Alternative Measures Program. Before being accepted into the program, the young person must voluntarily consent to participate and acknowledge his or her involvement in the illegal act. The youth must also be advised of his or her right to legal counsel.

Agreement

Once these procedures are completed an agreement is formed outlining duties to be performed by the youth to fulfill program obligations.

Examples of alternative measures that can be employed are: written or verbal apology to the victim; educational programs; restitution; offender/victim reconciliation; community service work; no further intervention, or any other appropriate means.

If the young person does not comply with the alternative measures agreement conditions, then the case is referred back to the crown prosecutor for court intervention.

ALTERNATIVE MEASURES YOUNG OFFENDER PROFILE

A young offender placed in an Alternative Measures Program during the 1988-89 fiscal year was a 16 year old male with a grade nine education, no previous involvement with the law, charged with theft, and under an agreement to make an apology, combined with other conditions.

The Alternative Measures Program continued to operate this past fiscal year in twelve (12) areas. Moncton and Fredericton served the majority of cases.

TABLE 1
Alternative Measures
Number of Participants
1988-89

Location	Number of Participants Male	Female	Total	%
Bathurst	61	38	99	6.8
Moncton	208	82	290	19.9
Saint John	316	127	443	30.5
Fredericton	152	49	201	13.8
Edmundston	49	11	60	4.1
Newcastle	61	20	81	5.6
Campbellton	49	18	67	4.6
St. Stephen	25	1	26	1.8
Woodstock	19	1	20	1.4
Grand Falls	31	5	36	2.5
Shippagan	27	8	35	2.4
Bouctouche	65	21	86	5.9
Unknown	8	2	10	.7
Total	1071 (73.7%)	383 (26.3%)	1454	100%

This fiscal year saw a 11% increase in the number of Alternative Measures participants in comparison with 1987-88. Male participants (1071) increased by 8.0% while female participants (383) increased by 20.4% over the past fiscal year.

TABLE 2
Alternative Measures
Terminations
1988-89

Location	Successful M	Successful F	Unsuccessful M	Unsuccessful F	Outstanding M	Outstanding F	Unknown M	Unknown F	Subtotal M	Subtotal F	Total	%
Bathurst	49	27	-	1	12	10	-	-	61	38	99	6.8
Moncton	161	57	2	2	45	23	-	-	208	82	290	19.9
Saint John	279	113	3	-	29	13	5	1	316	127	443	30.5
Fredericton	138	42	3	-	11	5	-	2	152	49	201	13.8
Edmundston	40	6	-	2	7	3	2	-	49	11	60	4.1
Newcastle	45	17	-	1	16	2	-	-	61	20	81	5.6
Campbellton	39	14	3	1	6	3	1	-	49	18	67	4.6
St. Stephen	20	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	25	1	26	1.8
Woodstock	14	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	19	1	20	1.4
Grand Falls	23	-	-	-	7	4	1	1	31	5	36	2.5
Shippagan	18	6	-	-	8	2	1	-	27	8	35	2.4
Bouctouche	47	10	1	-	17	11	-	-	65	21	86	5.9
Unknown	8	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	1	10	.7
Total	881	294	12	7	164	77	14	5	1071	383	1454	100%
%	60.6	20.2	.8	.5	11.3	5.3	1.0	.3	73.7	26.3	100%	

In total, 1454 young persons participated in an Alternative Measures Program in the 1988-89 fiscal year. Of these youths, 1175 (80.8%) satisfied their agreement successfully while 19 (1.3%) were unsuccessful. There were 241 (16.6%) cases outstanding at the end of the fiscal year.

TABLE 3
Alternative Measures
Offence Distribution
1988-89

Location	ASSAULT	THEFT	BREAK & ENTER	MISCHIEF	OTHER CCC	MVA	LCA	TRES ACT	NCA	OTHER FED. STATUTE	UNKNOWN	TOTAL	%
Bathurst	4	72	3	14	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	99	6.8
Moncton	10	168	29	25	53	-	0	-	3	1	1	290	19.9
Saint John	18	237	11	31	63	21	51	5	4	1	1	443	30.5
Fredericton	16	81	19	9	11	1	56	3	2	-	3	201	13.8
Edmundston	3	30	15	7	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	60	4.1
Newcastle	-	61	3	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	5.6
Campbellton	5	37	1	4	14	3	2	-	-	-	1	67	4.6
St. Stephen	1	8	-	5	2	-	5	-	-	4	1	26	1.8
Woodstock	1	5	1	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1.4
Grand Falls	4	11	4	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	36	2.5
Tracadie	3	11	7	9	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	35	2.4
Bouctouche	-	43	24	12	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	86	5.9
Unknown	-	4	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	.7
TOTAL	65	768	117	135	189	26	116	8	13	6	11	1454	100%
%	4.5%	52.8%	8.1%	9.3%	13.0%	1.8%	8.0%	.5%	.9%	.4%	.7%	100%	

The most frequent offence committed by participants in the Alternative Measures Program was Theft (52.8%). Chain stores were the most common known victim. Tables 3,4 and 5 provide a breakdown of Young Offenders by offence and type of victim.

FIGURE V
ALTERNATIVE MEASURES
OFFENCE DISTRIBUTION
1988 - 1989

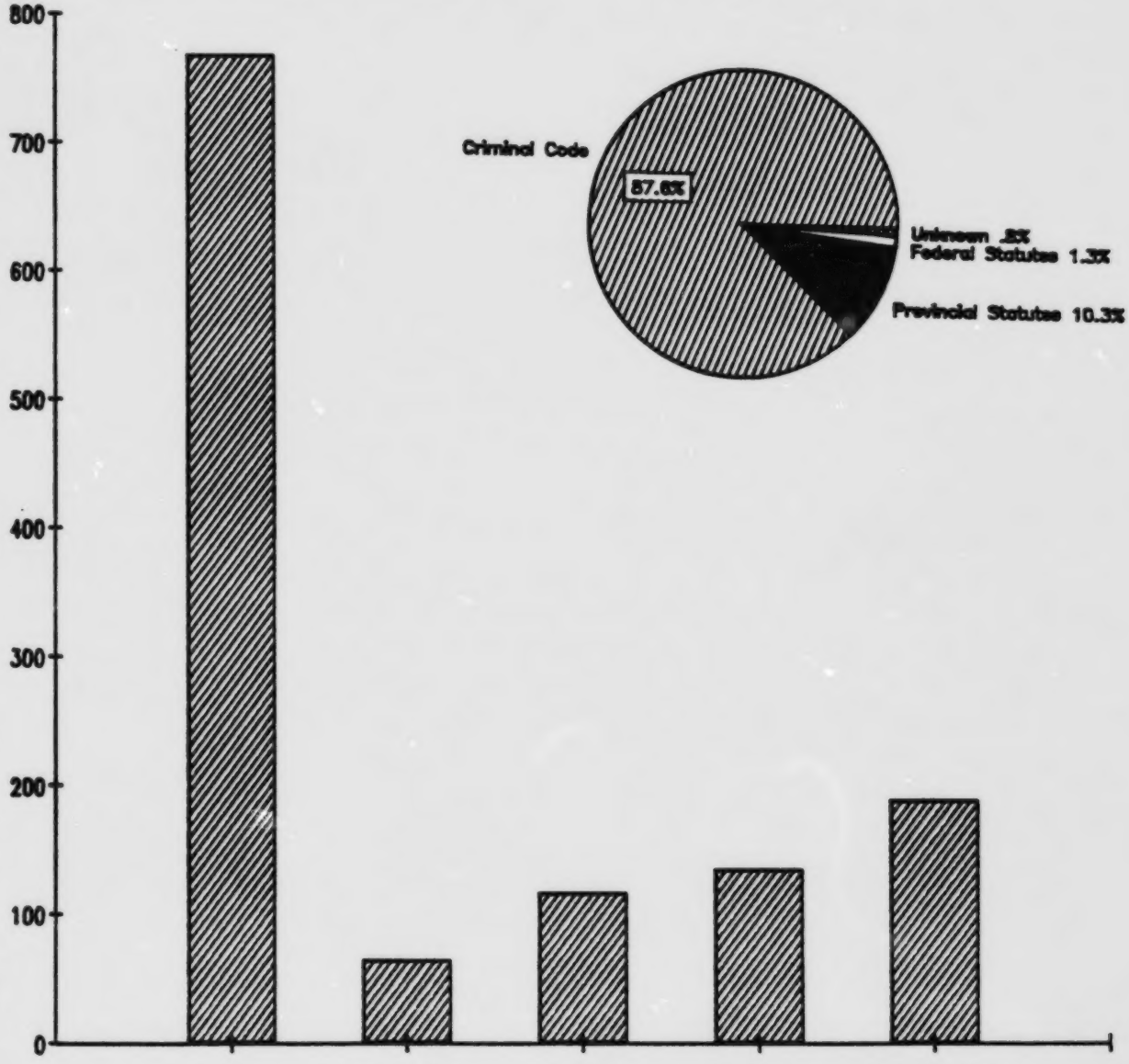


TABLE 4
Alternative MEASURES
TYPE OF VICTIM
(BY LOCATION)
1988-89

LOCATION	VICTIMLESS	INDIVIDUAL	INSTITUTION	CHAIN STORE	OTHER	TOTAL	%
BATHURST	13	21	3	61	1	99	6.8
MONCTON	28	84	33	145	-	290	19.9
SAINT JOHN	95	117	19	207	5	443	30.5
FREDERICTON	62	39	16	84	-	201	13.8
EDMUNDSTON	2	23	14	21	-	60	4.1
NEWCASTLE	6	25	2	42	6	81	5.6
CAMPBELLTON	10	20	3	31	3	67	4.6
ST. STEPHEN	10	3	5	8	-	26	1.8
WOODSTOCK	5	9	-	5	1	20	1.4
GRAND FALLS	3	18	3	12	-	36	2.5
SHIPPAGAN	6	6	17	6	-	35	2.4
BOUCTOUCHE	6	31	9	40	-	86	5.9
UNKNOWN	2	1	2	5	-	10	.7
TOTAL	248	397	126	667	16	1454	100%
%	17.0	27.3	8.7	45.9	1.1	100%	

Chain stores were the predominant known victim for the 1988-89 fiscal year compared to institutions in 1987-88.

TABLE 5
ALTERNATIVE MEASURES
TYPE OF VICTIM
(BY OFFENCE)
1988-89

TYPE OF OFFENCE	VICTIMLESS	INDIVIDUAL	INSTITUTION	CHAIN STORE	OTHER	TOTAL	%
ASSAULT	3	62	-	-	-	65	4.5
THEFT	10	100	17	630	11	768	52.8
B & E	2	78	37	-	-	117	8.1
MISCHIEF	15	57	49	11	3	135	9.3
OTHER CCC	53	95	17	22	2	189	13.0
PROV. MVA	24	2	-	-	-	26	1.8
LCA	116	-	-	-	-	116	8.0
OTHER	1	1	4	2	-	8	.5
FED NCA	13	-	-	-	-	13	.9
OTHER	6	-	-	-	-	6	.4
UNKNOWN	5	2	2	2	-	11	.7
TOTAL	248	397	126	667	16	1454	100%
%	17.0	27.3	8.7	45.9	1.1	100%	

Theft from a Chain store was the most frequent offence where the Alternative Measures Program was used.

FIGURE VI
ALTERNATIVE MEASURES
TYPE OF VICTIM
1988 - 1989

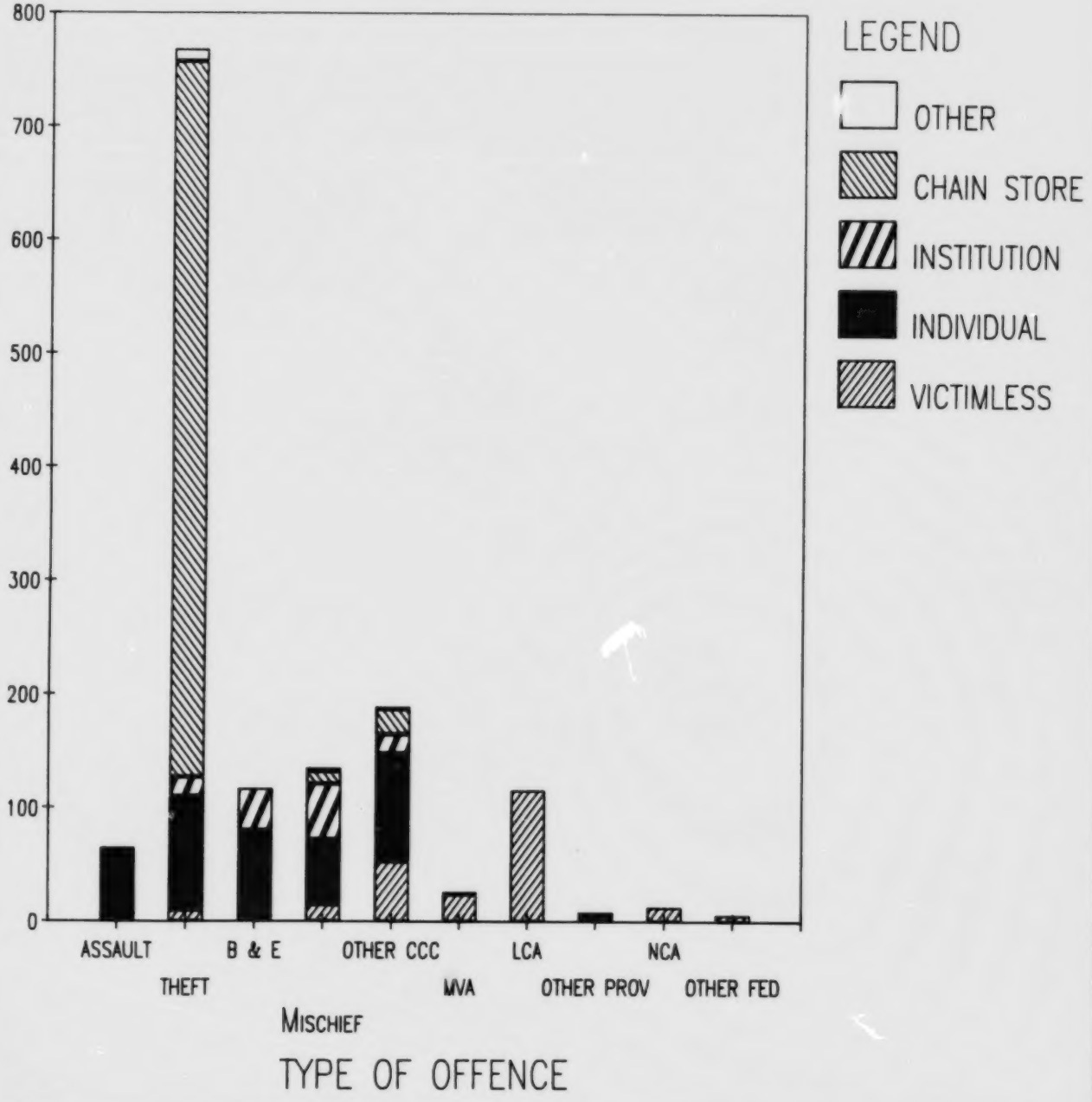


TABLE 6
Alternative Measures
Type of Agreement
1988-89

AGREEMENTS	BATH-URST	MONC-TON	SAINT JOHN	F'TON	EDMUND-STON	NEW-CASTLE	CAMP-BELLTON	ST. STEPHEN	WOOD-STOCK	GRAND-FALLS	SHIP-PAGAN	BOUCT-OUCHE	UN-KNOWN	TOTAL	%
Apology, Education Session, Essay	12	139	-	-	-	51	1	-	-	11	1	32	-	247	16.9
CSO, Education Session, Essay, Apology	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	.5
Community Service Work	4	20	36	23	12	-	1	15	10	8	-	-	4	133	9.2
Community Service Work and Apology															
Restitution, Community Service Work, Counselling	5	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	.7
Apology	6	10	3	1	3	4	16	1	-	-	8	4	1	57	3.9
Alcohol and Drug Therapy	-	26	64	58	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	155	10.7
Appear Before Committee	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.1
Restitution	-	1	4	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	15	1.0
Restitution and Apology	5	5	6	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	1	26	1.8
Community Service Work and Curfew	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.1
CSO, Apology, Education Session, Essay	-	23	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	31	2.1
Community Service Work, Apology, Essay	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.1
Education Session and Essay	5	5	6	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	1	26	1.8
Restitution, CSO and Apology/Essay	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	.8
Restitution, Education Session, Apology	1	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	.6
Essay	1	7	19	2	1	-	3	-	1	4	18	3	-	59	4.1
Essay and Apology	2	5	2	-	22	1	11	-	-	-	2	2	2	49	3.4
Community Service Work and Education Session	-	6	-	40	2	3	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	56	3.9
Education Session	15	6	2	25	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	54	3.7
Education Session and Apology	-	38	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	12	-	55	3.8
Restitution, Educ. Session, CSO, Apology	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.1
Restraint & CSO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	.1
Volunteer Work for Victim	2	1	12	18	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	-	46	3.2
No Agreement	-	-	26	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	2.6
Counselling	-	1	6	2	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	1	-	17	1.2
Curfew	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	.5
Curfew and Restraint	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	.3
Good Behaviour Contract	-	-	14	-	2	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	21	1.4
Caution Letter	-	1	233	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	16.2
Donation to Charity	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.1
CSO, Restraint, Curfew	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.1
Curfew and Essay	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.1
Supervision by Probation Office	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	.9
Good Behaviour Contract and CSO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	.2
CSO and Essay	-	8	3	6	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	24	1.7
Restitution, Apology, Essay & Education Session	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.1
Restraint & Counselling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	.1
TOTAL	10	99	290	443	201	60	81	67	26	20	36	35	10	1454	100%
%	.7%	6.8%	19.9%	30.5%	13.8%	4.1%	5.6%	4.6%	1.8%	1.4%	2.5%	2.4%	.7%	100%	

As Table six indicates, a typical Alternative Measures agreement generally consisted of several conditions which the youth was required to complete in order to be successfully terminated from the program.

Table six shows the categories of agreements most often used in New Brunswick during the 1988-89 fiscal year. An agreement involving writing an apology possibly combined with other conditions such as community service work, education session, essay and/or restitution appears to be most predominant type of agreement given.

Tables 7, 8 and 9 give a breakdown of offenders by age, sex, education and previous criminal involvement.

TABLE 7
ALTERNATIVE MEASURES
AGE OF PARTICIPANTS
1988-89

	12 yrs.		13 yrs.		14 yrs.		15 yrs.		16 yrs.		17 yrs.		18+ yrs.	
Location	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bathurst	-	2	13	8	9	10	13	5	14	3	7	7	4	3
Moncton	20	5	26	8	29	13	27	14	53	19	44	18	9	5
Saint John	30	8	48	19	63	27	54	23	48	34	65	14	8	2
Fredericton	3	4	9	3	24	6	38	15	35	10	34	7	7	2
Edmundston	-	1	5	2	9	2	10	2	9	-	13	4	3	-
Newcastle	4	1	11	-	13	3	13	4	15	3	5	7	-	2
Campbellton	3	-	12	5	8	7	14	2	6	2	6	2	-	-
St. Stephen	1	-	2	-	5	1	5	-	5	-	7	-	-	-
Woodstock	1	-	4	-	2	-	3	-	3	1	6	-	-	-
Grand Falls	3	1	3	1	8	-	7	-	8	2	1	1	-	-
Shippagan	1	-	4	2	6	3	6	1	9	1	-	1	1	-
Bouctouche	2	-	9	3	7	6	17	5	15	4	11	1	3	2
Unknown	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	4	-	1	-	1	-
TOTAL	68	22	146	51	185	79	207	72	224	79	200	62	36	16
%	4.7	1.5	10.1	3.5	12.8	5.5	14.3	5.0	15.5	5.5	13.8	4.3	2.5	1.0

* Missing values = 7

The average age of a participant in the Alternative Measures Program was 16 years.

TABLE 8

Alternative Measures

Level of Education

1988-89

Location	Gr. 4		Gr. 5		Gr. 6		Gr. 7		Gr. 8		Gr. 9		Gr. 10		Gr. 11		Gr. 12		Other		Unknown		Total	%
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Bathurst	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	5	17	7	10	8	17	9	10	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	99	6.8
Moncton	-	-	-	1	9	3	29	6	32	12	32	16	50	19	32	12	20	11	1	-	3	2	290	19.9
Saint John	1	-	11	1	16	3	49	14	56	19	59	36	49	30	45	19	25	5	-	-	5	-	443	30.5
Fredericton	-	-	1	-	2	3	16	7	20	8	34	14	46	10	16	2	13	3	-	-	4	2	201	13.8
Edmundston	1	-	-	-	3	-	6	1	9	3	13	4	6	1	6	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	60	4.1
Newcastle	-	-	-	-	11	1	14	1	15	4	10	5	7	3	2	4	1	2	-	-	1	-	81	5.6
Campbellton	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	2	12	6	13	3	5	2	5	2	2	1	-	-	4	1	67	4.6
St. Stephen	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	8	1	5	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	26	1.8
Woodstock	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	4	-	5	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	20	1.4
Grand Falls	-	-	1	-	2	1	11	2	9	-	4	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	36	2.5
Shippagan	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	5	2	10	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	35	2.4
Bouctouche	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	9	4	11	6	11	4	8	1	1	1	-	-	13	5	86	5.9
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	10	.7
TOTAL	2	-	13	2	57	16	150	39	191	65	210	95	204	80	132	48	77	27	1	-	34	11	1454	100%
%	.1	-	.9	.1	3.9	1.1	10.3	2.7	13.1	4.5	14.4	6.5	14.0	5.5	9.0	3.3	5.3	1.9	.1	-	2.3	1.0	100%	

The average grade completed by a participant in the Alternative Measures Program was grade nine.

TABLE 9

ALTERNATIVE MEASURES

PREVIOUS CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT

1988-89

Location	No	Alternative Measures	YOA	Unknown	Total	%
Bathurst	97	1	1	-	99	6.8
Moncton	289	-	-	1	290	19.9
Saint John	423	13	1	6	443	30.5
Fredericton	197	3	-	1	201	13.8
Edmundston	58	1	1	-	60	4.1
Newcastle	74	-	1	6	81	5.6
Campbellton	58	2	2	5	67	4.6
St. Stephen	25	-	-	1	26	1.8
Woodstock	18	-	1	1	20	1.4
Grand Falls	36	-	-	-	36	2.5
Shippagan	30	5	-	-	35	2.4
Bouctouche	85	1	-	-	86	5.9
Unknown	10	-	-	-	10	.7
Total	1400	26	7	21	1454	100%
%	96.3	1.8	.5	1.4	100%	

The majority of young offenders participating in Alternative Measures Programs in 1988-89 had no previous criminal involvement.

II. PRE-DISPOSITIONAL SERVICES

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL SERVICES

Two main types of services are provided at the pre-dispositional level:

Assessments

Assessments include all reports prepared for the youth court such as pre-dispositional reports, medical and psychological assessments. The purpose of these reports is to assist in determining the most appropriate sentencing alternative by providing the Youth Court Judge with additional information on a young person. Pre-dispositional reports are usually prepared and presented by Youth Workers. Medical and psychological assessments involve consultation with outside sources such as physician, psychiatrist and psychologists.

Table 10 gives a breakdown of the number of pre-dispositional reports prepared by youth workers. Information on medical and psychological reports was not available as they were completed by the Department of Health and Community Services.

Custodial Services

Custodial services rendered are police holdings and remands detained in either open or secure facilities. During 1988-89 there were 219 remands, all held in secure custody at the New Brunswick Training School and Madawaska Regional Correctional Centre.

TABLE 10

TYPE OF PRE-DISPOSITIONAL REPORTS PREPARED BY YOUTH WORKERS

1988-89

Location	Written PDR	Verbal PDR	Community Assessments	*Other	Total	% of Total # Reports Prepared
Bathurst	44	-	18	7	69	5.2%
Moncton	53	5	102	15	175	13.1%
Saint John	248	124	79	74	525	39.3%
Fredericton	85	-	31	18	134	10.0%
Edmundston	43	-	-	1	44	3.3%
Newcastle	64	-	4	7	75	5.6%
Campbellton	46	-	43	10	99	7.4%
St. Stephen	21	4	2	4	31	2.3%
Woodstock	12	4	7	8	31	2.3%
Grand Falls	23	-	-	-	23	1.7%
Shippagan	46	-	18	12	76	5.7%
Bouctouche	16	27	11	1	55	4.1%
Total	701	164	315	157	1337	100%
%	52.4	12.3	23.6	11.7	100%	

* "Other" includes Progress reports prepared by youth workers. A definitive breakdown is not available.

A total of one thousand three hundred thirty-seven (1337) reports were prepared by youth workers in the community during the 1988-89 fiscal year. There was a 11% increase over the number of reports prepared in 1987-88. The majority of reports (52.4%) were written pre-dispositional reports, prepared by the Saint John Community Corrections Office.

TABLE 11

NUMBER OF REMANDS

1988-89

Type of Remand	Secure Custody
Remanded & Sentenced to Secure Custody	90
Remand Only	129
Total	219

Two hundred nineteen (219) youths were remanded to secure custody during the 1988-89 fiscal year. This was an increase of 19.7% over the previous fiscal year.

TABLE 12

LENGTH OF REMAND DAYS SERVED IN SECURE CUSTODY

1988-89

Number of Days	Frequency
1 - 10 days	97
11 - 20 days	62
21 - 30	21
31 - 40	14
41 +	9
Unknown	16
Total	219

The average length of time served on remand in secure custody in 1988-89 was fourteen (14) days.

TABLE 13
PRETRIAL DETENTION
YOUNG OFFENDER POLICE HOLDINGS
1988-89

*Police Department	No. of Young Offenders Male	Female	Total
Campbellton R.C.M.P.	6	1	7
Doaktown R.C.M.P.	-	-	-
Fredericton R.C.M.P.	-	-	-
Hampton R.C.M.P.	1	-	1
Hillsborough R.C.M.P.	-	-	-
Minto R.C.M.P.	6	-	6
Moncton R.C.M.P.	-	-	-
Neguac R.C.M.P.	-	-	-
Shediac R.C.M.P.	2	-	2
Tracadie R.C.M.P.	1	-	1
Woodstock R.C.M.P.	1	1	2
Riverview R.C.M.P.	1	-	1
Saint John R.C.M.P.	1	-	1
Chatham P.D.	2	1	3
Dieppe P.D.	-	-	-
Edmundston P.D.	8	-	8
Fredericton P.D.	84	12	96
Newcastle P.D.	-	-	-
Saint John P.D.	-	-	-
Shippagan	1	-	1
B.N.P.P.	-	-	-
Perth Andover N.B.H.P.	-	-	-
Memramcook N.B.H.P.	2	-	2
Bathurst N.B.H.P.	9	2	11
Campbellton N.B.H.P.	1	-	1
Doaktown N.B.H.P.	1	-	1
Total	127	17	144

*No information was received from Moncton or Saint John Police Departments.

In 1988-89, a total of 144 youths were held prior to a court appearance. The Fredericton Police Department had 66.7% of the total young offender police holdings reported in 1988-89.

III. POST-DISPOSITIONAL SERVICES

Post dispositional services have been defined as programs provided by Correctional Services to ensure that dispositions imposed by the Youth Court can be implemented in keeping with the Young Offenders Act.

These services include Community Based Programs (Probation, Community Service Order Program, Fine Option Program) and Custody Services (Secure Custody and Open Custody).

The following gives a detailed description of all post dispositional services provided in New Brunswick during 1988-89.

1. COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

1. COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

For the purposes of the Young Offenders Act all probation officers in the province of New Brunswick have been designated as youth workers. In the 1988-89 fiscal year, twenty-eight (28) youth workers[1] were assigned to work with young offenders in the community. Specifically, youth workers supervise offenders who have been given a disposition of probation or any other community based sentence including Community Service Order, Fine Option, Restitution and Open Custody[2]. These services were provided throughout the province.

(1) Some probation officers have a mixed adult and young offender caseload.

(2) Open Custody Services are described in the custody services section of this report.

PROBATION

Traditional Probation Services are the major component of Community Based Programs. Nonetheless, Community Based Programs include Community Service Work and Fine Option.

Descriptions for each of these programs have been separated in this report. The majority of cases included in this profile were given a traditional sentence of probation.

PROFILE

A young offender sentenced to a community disposition in 1988-89 was a sixteen year-old male with grade eight education, under probationary supervision for ten months for a break, enter and theft offence.

TABLE 14

YOUNG OFFENDERS COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

ADMISSIONS

1988-89

Location	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	%
Bathurst	48	12	-	60	6.2
Moncton	165	16	-	181	18.6
Saint John	120	8	2	130	13.3
Fredericton	112	20	-	132	13.6
Edmundston	31	7	-	38	3.9
Newcastle	70	7	1	78	8.0
Campbellton	44	7	-	51	5.2
St. Stephen	53	2	-	55	5.7
Woodstock	35	8	-	43	4.5
Grand Falls	44	7	-	51	5.2
Shippagan	82	1	-	83	8.5
Bouctouche	44	2	-	46	4.7
Unknown	24	2	-	26	2.6
Total	872	99	3	974	100%
%	89.5%	10.2%	.3%	100%	

A total of 974 youths were admitted to community-based programs in 1988-89, a 1.8% increase over last year. The majority of these youths were from Moncton (18.6%).

TABLE 15
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS
TERMINATIONS
1988-89

Location	Sucessful Completion		Early Termination		Termination with Violation		Transfer out of province		Death		Unknown		Total	%
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Bathurst	24	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	35	5.0
Moncton	80	15	1	-	27	1	4	-	-	-	16	1	145	20.7
Saint John	80	9	1	-	20	3	1	1	-	-	21	-	136	19.4
Fredericton	28	6	3	2	-	-	3	1	1	-	10	1	55	7.8
Edmundston	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1.6
Newcastle	35	11	-	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	67	9.6
Campbellton	30	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	36	5.1
St. Stephen	25	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	37	5.3
Woodstock	30	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	39	5.6
Grand Falls	20	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	29	4.1
Shippagan	55	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	63	9.0
Bouctouche	20	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	27	3.8
Unknown	10	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	21	3.0
Total	447	68	7	2	72	5	9	2	1	-	83	5	701	100%
%	63.8	9.7	1.0	.3	10.3	.7	1.3	.3	.1	-	11.8	.7	100%	

Seven hundred one (701) cases terminated during the 1988-89 fiscal year. The majority of terminations (73.5%) were considered successful completions, while 11% terminated with violations of court orders. There were 11 cases transferred (1.6%) to another province.

TABLE 16
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM
TYPE OF DISPOSITION
1988-89

Location	Probation		Fine/ Probation		Open Custody/ Probation		Secure Custody/ Probation		Secure Open/ Probation		CSO Only		CSO/ Probation		Restitution		Restitution/ Probation		Unknown		Total	%
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Bathurst	14	6	2	-	6	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	19	3	-	-	4	2	-	-	60	6.2
Moncton	124	12	4	-	11	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	13	-	1	-	181	18.6
Saint John	56	7	12	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	16	1	2	-	129	13.2
Fredericton	23	5	3	-	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	63	11	1	-	12	1	2	-	132	13.6
Edmundston	9	4	3	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	38	3.9
Newcastle	45	7	1	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	78	8.0
Campbellton	21	5	1	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	4	-	5	1	51	5.2
St. Stephen	22	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	55	5.7
Woodstock	9	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	13	7	-	-	6	-	-	-	43	4.4
Grand Falls	12	4	1	-	5	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	19	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	51	5.2
Shippagan	48	-	4	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	83	8.5
Bouctouche	20	-	2	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	46	14.7
Unknown	14	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	27	2.8
Total	417	54	37	-	49	3	35	2	6	1	1	1	211	30	2	-	105	7	11	2	974	100%
%	42.8	5.5	3.8	-	5.0	.3	3.6	.2	.6	.1	.1	.1	21.7	3.1	.2	-	10.8	.7	1.1	.2	100%	

Table 16 gives a breakdown of the type of community disposition given to young offenders in New Brunswick in 1988-89. The majority of cases received some form of probationary supervision. Only four (.4%) received separate community sentences without conditions of probation.

The use of community based dispositions increased (1.6%) during the 1988-89 fiscal year.

FIGURE VII
COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMS
OFFENCE DISTRIBUTION
1988 - 1989

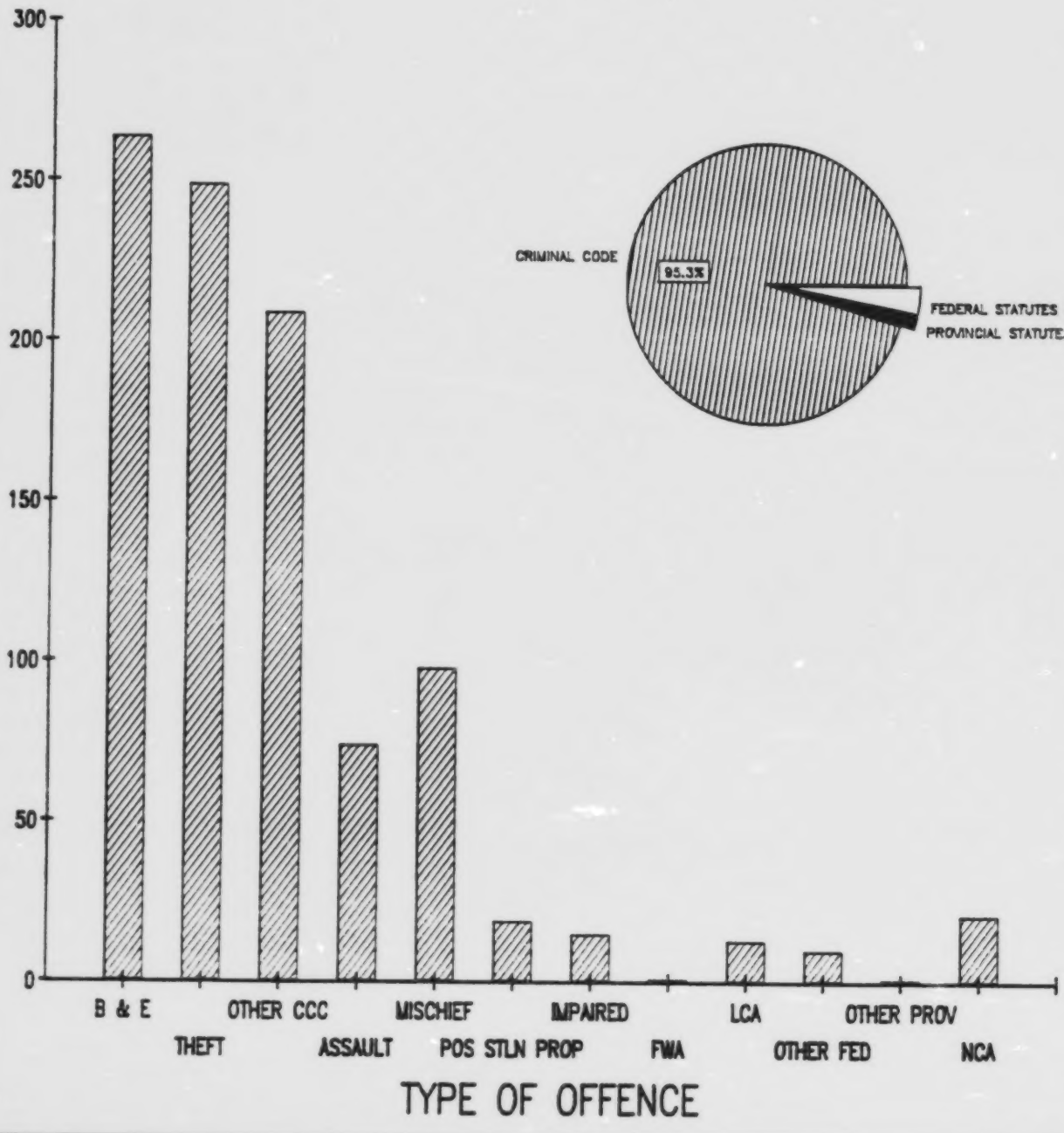


TABLE 17
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS
TYPE OF OFFENCE
1988-89

Location	Assault	Theft	Break Enter & Theft	Mischief	Impaired Driving	Poss. of Stolen Property	Other CCC	FWA	LCA	Other Prov. Stat	NCA	Other Fed. Stat.	Total	%
Bathurst	7	19	18	1	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	60	6.2
Moncton	14	49	49	15	3	4	40	-	-	-	7	-	181	18.6
Saint John	11	29	31	8	3	4	27	-	9	-	4	4	130	13.4
Fredericton	10	31	30	12	1	7	32	-	-	-	4	5	132	13.6
Edmundston	3	13	9	8	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	38	3.9
Newcastle	7	22	19	10	1	1	17	-	-	-	1	-	78	8.0
Campbellton	6	12	15	4	2	1	8	-	2	-	1	-	51	5.2
St. Stephen	5	13	18	9	-	1	6	-	2	1	-	-	55	5.6
Woodstock	2	8	7	12	1	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	43	4.4
Grand Falls	2	12	13	7	2	-	13	1	-	-	1	-	51	5.2
Shippagan	1	27	20	9	1	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	83	8.5
Bouctouche	4	7	26	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	46	4.7
Unknown	2	7	9	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	1	26	2.7
Total	74	249	264	98	15	19	209	1	13	1	21	10	974	100%
%	7.6	25.6	27.1	10.1	1.5	1.9	21.5	.1	1.3	.1	2.2	1.0	100%	

TABLE 18

COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

LENGTH OF SENTENCE

1988-89

Location	0 - 3 Mths.	4 - 6 Mths.	7 - 12 Mths.	13 - 18 Mths.	19 - 24 Mths.	Unknown	Total	%
Bathurst	1	10	11	3	34	1	60	6.2
Moncton	24	84	48	8	16	1	181	18.6
Saint John	14	78	25	7	3	3	130	13.4
Fredericton	2	29	61	5	27	8	132	13.6
Edmundston	1	-	19	10	8	-	38	3.9
Newcastle	-	20	42	9	7	-	78	8.0
Campbellton	3	4	35	4	3	2	51	5.2
St. Stephen	5	26	19	2	2	1	55	5.6
Woodstock	2	9	28	1	2	1	43	4.4
Grand Falls	-	11	29	3	7	1	51	5.2
Shippagan	3	12	40	1	27	-	83	8.5
Bouctouche	-	9	20	3	14	-	46	4.7
Unknown	8	7	9	1	1	-	26	2.7
Total	63	299	386	57	151	18	974	100%
%	6.5	30.7	39.6	5.9	15.5	1.8	100%	

During the 1988-89 fiscal year, 39.6% received a median sentence length of ten months.

TABLE 19

COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

TYPE OF OFFENCE BY SENTENCE LENGTH

1988-89

Length of Sentence	Assault	Theft	Break & Enter	Mischief	Impaired Driving	Poss. of Stolen Property	Other CCC	FWA	LCA	NCA	Other Prov. Stat.	Other Fed. Stat.	Total	%
0-3 Mths	6	12	6	7	5	2	22	-	-	1	1	1	63	6.5
4-6 Mths	24	89	60	29	7	8	59	1	8	10	-	4	299	30.7
7-12 Mths	27	97	105	50	2	8	86	-	3	6	-	2	386	39.6
13-18 Mths	3	12	23	4	1	1	9	-	2	1	-	1	57	5.9
19-24 Mths	12	34	66	7	-	-	29	-	-	2	-	1	151	15.5
Unknown	2	5	4	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	18	1.8
Total	74	249	264	98	15	19	209	1	13	21	1	10	974	100%
%	7.6	25.6	27.1	10.1	1.5	1.9	21.5	.1	1.3	2.2	.1	1.0	100%	

Table 19 gives a breakdown of the number of offenders (974) given a community based disposition. 39.6% of these cases received a sentence between 7-12 months where 27.4% of the offences for which a community based disposition was given was for Break, Enter and Theft.

TABLE 20

COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

AGE OF YOUNG OFFENDERS

1988-89

Location	12 yrs.	13 yrs.	14 yrs.	15 yrs.	16 yrs.	17 yrs.	18 yrs.	Unknown	Total	%
Bathurst	-	4	8	10	12	20	6	-	60	6.2
Moncton	1	3	25	34	49	51	18	-	181	18.6
Saint John	5	9	14	28	27	32	12	3	130	13.3
Fredericton	-	7	11	25	36	37	14	2	132	13.6
Edmundston	1	-	7	7	8	9	6	-	38	3.9
Newcastle	2	3	7	13	25	16	11	1	78	8.0
Campbellton	2	5	7	12	12	9	4	-	51	5.2
St. Stephen	1	5	10	15	13	10	1	-	55	5.6
Woodstock	-	3	3	5	12	16	4	-	43	4.4
Grand Falls	5	3	5	11	14	11	2	-	51	5.2
Shippagan	1	5	7	13	19	23	14	1	83	8.5
Bouctouche	1	3	3	6	12	17	4	-	46	4.7
Unknown	-	3	2	7	5	7	2	-	26	2.7
Total	19	53	109	186	244	258	98	7	974	100%
%	2.0	5.4	11.2	19.1	25.1	26.5	10.1	0.7	100%	

Table 20 shows the age distribution of young offenders under community supervision. The average age of a young offender in a community-based correctional program was sixteen (16).

TABLE 21

COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

EDUCATION OF YOUNG OFFENDERS

1988-89

Location	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7	Gr. 8	Gr. 9	Gr. 10	Gr. 11	Gr. 12	Unknown	Total	%
Bathurst	-	-	-	7	6	15	15	6	5	5	1	60	6.2
Moncton	1	-	1	6	17	51	52	31	13	5	4	181	18.6
Saint John	-	-	1	13	24	26	34	14	4	-	14	130	13.3
Fredericton	-	-	-	4	20	27	32	34	4	6	5	132	13.6
Edmundston	-	2	-	6	3	12	6	7	-	1	1	38	3.9
Newcastle	-	-	2	8	15	13	24	8	4	2	2	78	8.0
Campbellton	-	-	2	3	11	13	4	12	5	-	1	51	5.2
St. Stephen	-	-	-	3	7	14	12	12	3	1	3	55	5.6
Woodstock	-	-	1	4	4	7	13	4	5	2	5	43	4.4
Grand Falls	-	-	2	6	10	8	8	6	9	1	1	51	5.2
Shippagan	-	2	1	6	19	11	16	14	10	3	1	83	8.5
Bouctouche	1	1	-	4	5	8	6	3	5	1	12	46	4.7
Unknown	-	-	-	-	2	8	6	5	3	1	1	26	2.7
Total	2	5	10	70	143	213	228	156	70	28	49	974	100%
%	.2	.5	1.0	7.2	14.7	21.9	23.4	16.0	7.2	2.9	5.0	100%	

Table 21 depicts the level of education of young offenders supervised in the community in 1988-89. The average grade completed by a young offender under community supervision upon admissions was grade eight.

TABLE 22
PROBATION - SPECIAL CONDITIONS
1988-89

Location	Alcohol	Drugs	Associates	Employment	School	Place of Resid.	Drive While Impaired	Psy. Treatment	Prob. Weapon	Curfew	Vehicle	Total	%
Bathurst	9	9	18	11	33	8	1	5	1	23	-	118	8.9
Moncton	21	20	21	7	37	19	-	15	-	92	-	232	17.4
Saint John	56	55	57	4	34	28	-	16	-	77	5	332	24.9
Fredericton	15	12	5	-	15	7	-	14	2	26	-	96	7.2
Edmundston	7	3	10	4	7	3	1	2	-	4	-	41	3.1
Newcastle	14	14	19	1	7	4	1	5	1	29	1	95	7.1
Campbellton	3	2	10	-	11	1	2	-	-	15	-	44	3.3
St. Stephen	19	19	12	-	15	9	-	2	2	37	-	115	8.6
Woodstock	5	3	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	14	-	28	2.1
Grand Falls	17	12	13	6	27	3	3	11	1	9	-	108	8.1
Shippagan	5	5	2	1	2	3	-	8	-	2	3	31	2.3
Bouctouche	14	11	12	-	6	1	-	3	-	16	-	63	4.7
Unknown	4	3	8	-	4	-	-	1	-	10	-	30	2.3
Total	189	168	187	34	201	87	8	84	7	354	9	1333*	100%
%	19.4	17.2	14.0	3.5	20.6	8.9	.8	8.6	.7	36.3	.9	100%	

*(Note: A total of 1333 special conditions were given while 974 individuals received probationary supervision. In some instances more than one condition was given to the same individual).

Table 22 displays the number of special conditions given as part of a probation order for young offenders. In 1988-89, curfew (36.3%) and abstinence from drugs or alcohol (36.6%) were the most frequent conditions given.

TABLE 23

YOUNG OFFENDERS
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS
PROBATION

1988-89

Location	No. of Admissions	Successful Completions	Violation	Unknown	Total	%
Bathurst	60	27	2	6	35	5.1
Moncton	181	99	27	17	143	20.7
Saint John	128	92	23	21	136	19.7
Fredericton	129	43	-	10	53	7.7
Edmundston	37	10	-	-	10	1.4
Newcastle	78	47	13	7	67	9.7
Campbellton	47	31	-	2	33	4.8
St. Stephen	55	27	2	8	37	5.2
Woodstock	43	35	-	4	39	5.6
Grand Falls	51	24	1	4	29	4.2
Shippagan	83	61	-	2	63	9.1
Bouctouche	46	20	4	3	27	3.9
Unknown	25	14	4	2	20	2.9
Total	963	530	76	86	692	100%
%		76.6	11.0	12.4	100%	

Table 23 shows the number of opened and closed young offender cases for each probation office during 1988-89. There were 963 cases opened this fiscal year compared to 949 last year. This is a 1.5% increase in the number of cases given probation over the previous year. A total of 692 cases were closed during 1988-89. The majority of terminations (76.6%) were considered successful completions, while 11% terminated with violation of probation.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAM

PURPOSE

The aim of the program is to allow a young offender to demonstrate maturity and responsibility for his/her actions by making a contribution to the community.

PROCEDURE

The Community Service Order Program provides the Judge with an alternative to formal probation. Under this program, a young offender must carry-out volunteer work for a non-profit organization. The Judge specifies the number of hours to be worked and supervision is provided by Correctional Services.

PROFILE

The profile of a young offender given a Community Service Order disposition in New Brunswick during 1988-89 has been included in the previous analysis for community based programs since only two (2) cases had been given a community service order disposition only. However, 241 cases were given community service work as a condition of a probation order.

TABLE 24

YOUNG OFFENDERS

COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER ADMISSIONS

1988-89

Location	No. New Cases
Bathurst	22
Moncton	11
Saint John	28
Fredericton	76
Edmundston	16
Newcastle	9
Campbellton	6
St. Stephen	17
Woodstock	20
Grand Falls	22
Shippagan	7
Bouctouche	5
Unknown	4
Total	243

The number of young offenders receiving Community Service Orders has increased (7.5%) this fiscal year compared with 1987-88.

TABLE 25

YOUNG OFFENDER PROBATION CASES

AVERAGE CASELOAD

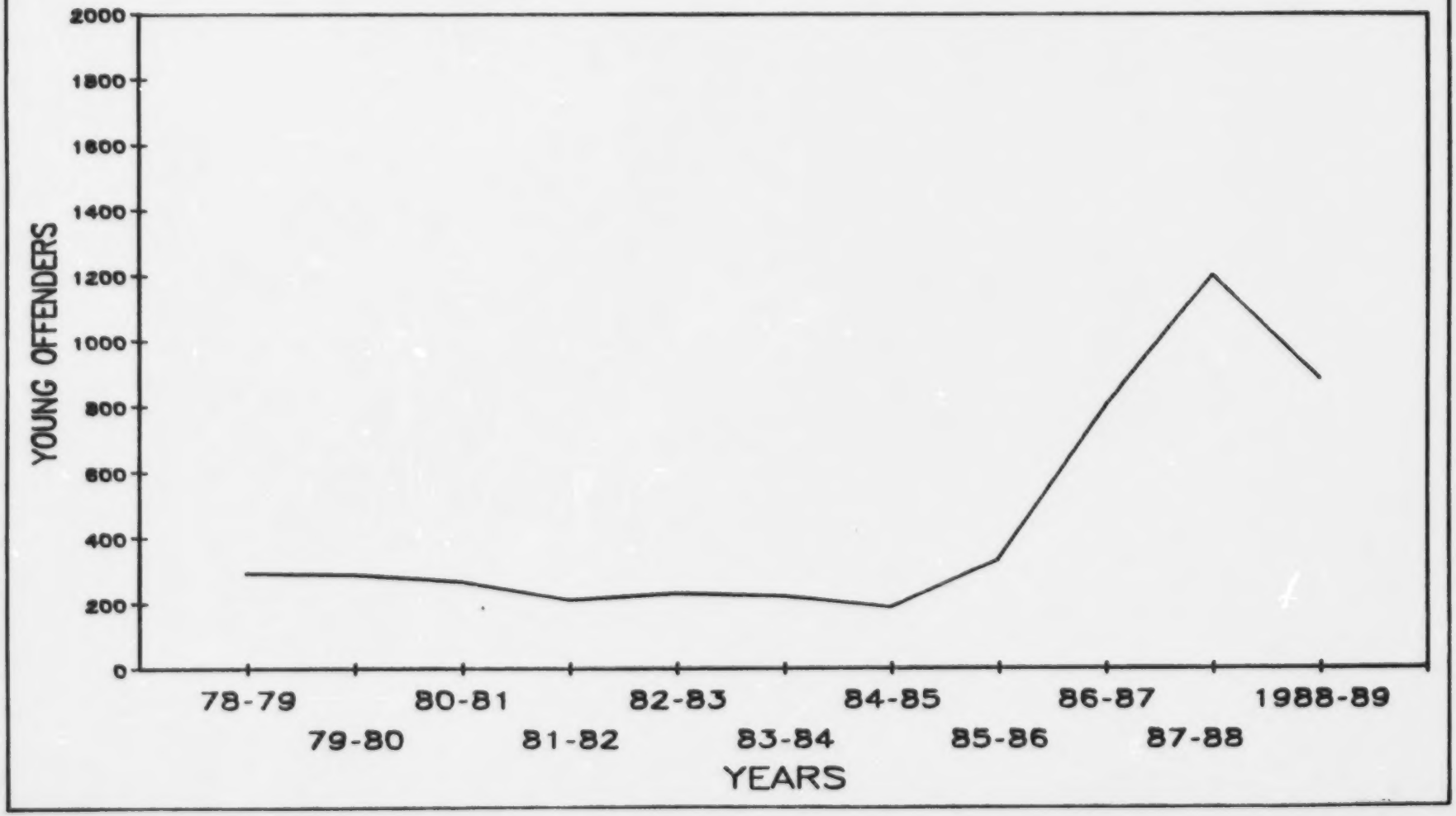
1988-89

Location	No. Of Probation Officers	Avg. Caseload Per Officer
Bathurst	3	29
Moncton	3	38
Saint John	4	32
Edmundston	2	16
Newcastle	2	33
Campbellton	3	28
St. Stephen	2	14
Woodstock	3	18
Grand Falls	1	26
Shippagan	2	42
Fredericton	2	69
Bouctouche	1	48
Total	28	33

Note that in some areas probation officers carried both adult and young offender caseloads.

NEW BRUNSWICK YOUNG OFFENDER PROBATION AVERAGE CASELOAD 1978-79 TO 1988-89

FIGURE VIII



FINE OPTION PROGRAM

PURPOSE

The Fine Option program is aimed at those offenders who cannot pay their fines due to financial hardship. This program allows a young offender to dispose of a fine, either in whole or in part, through work for a non-profit organization.

PROCEDURE

The amount of volunteer work required to satisfy a fine is determined by correctional authorities and is measured in work units. A unit of work refers to a morning, afternoon or evening with each unit being given a credit value of $20.00.

Should a young offender enter the Fine Option Program and fail to complete the work required he or she may either pay the balance or request a review of disposition under Section 32 of the Young Offenders Act.

Fine Option Programs are also in operation in New Brunswick for adults. A significant difference in the administration of the program for young offenders is there is no default time under the Young Offenders Act.

PROFILE

The Fine Option Program experienced an increase in admissions during the 1988-89 fiscal year. Sixty-one (61) cases were opened compared to fifty-seven (57) in 1987-88. The profile of a young offender participating in the Fine Option Program in 1988-89 was a single male the age 16 for a theft offence.

TABLE 26

YOUNG OFFENDERS

COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

FINE OPTION PROGRAM ADMISSIONS AND TERMINATIONS

1988-89

Location	Number of Participants	Amt. Given	Amt. Satisfied	Number Completed
Bathurst	8	$1400	$860	8
Moncton	7	$975	$975	7
Saint John	40	$4205*	$2605	18
Fredericton	2	$200*	$200	2
Edmundston	-	-	-	-
Newcastle	1	$100	$100	1
Campbellton	-	-	-	-
St. Stephen	-	-	-	-
Woodstock	-	-	-	-
Grand Falls	-	-	-	-
Shippagan	-	-	-	-
Bouctouche	3	$115	$115	3
Total	61	$6995	$4855	39

*Information on certain fines given are not available.

2. CUSTODY SERVICES

CUSTODY SERVICES

Correctional Services is responsible for the administration of residential facilities to service young offenders sentenced to a term of custody. Under the Young Offenders Act provision must be made for both secure and open custody facilities.

In order to meet the open custody requirements of the Young Offenders Act, in 1985 an agreement with the Department of Health and Community Services was entered into to provide open custody services for group home and foster home placements. In addition, a Community Residential Center was converted to an open custody facility. With respect to secure custody, the New Brunswick Training School and Madawaska Regional Correctional Center were facilities in operation in New Brunswick during the 1988-89 fiscal year.

TABLE 27

CUSTODY SERVICES
ADMISSIONS (INITIAL DISPOSITION)

1988-89

	Remand		Under Sentence		Violation Open Custody		Place of Safety		Holdings		Unknown		Total	%
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Secure Custody	189	19	147	9	85	10	10	16	6	2	13	-	506	67.2
Open Custody	6	-	209	13	2	-	-	-	1	-	15	1	247	32.8
Total	214		378		97		26		9		29		753	100%
%	28.4		50.2		12.9		3.5		1.2		3.8		100%	

In the 1988-89 fiscal year, 753 young offenders were given a custody disposition. Of these, 67% were committed to secure custody while 33% were sent to open custody facilities. This is a decrease of 8.4% over the previous fiscal year.

The majority of Secure Custody cases and Open Custody cases were admitted as sentenced offenders.

CUSTODY

POPULATION DATA

TABLE 28

YOUNG OFFENDER

SECURE CUSTODY

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

1988-89

Location	Remand M	Remand F	Holding M	Holding F	Under Sentence M	Under Sentence F	Inter-mittent M	Inter-mittent F	Place of Safety M	Place of Safety F	Total Present M	Total Present F	Temp. Release M	Temp. Release F	Other M	Other F	Total on Register M	Total on Register F	Total Population on Register
NBTS	7	1	-	-	32	3	-	-	3	2	42	6	1	-	1	-	44	6	50
Madawaska	1	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	6	-	1	-	44	-	44
Avg. Daily Population	8	1	-	-	68	3	-	-	3	2	79	6	7	-	2	-	88	6	94

The average daily population, in both secure custody facilities, for the fiscal year 1988-89 was 94 compared to 101 in 1987-88.

AVERAGE DAILY COUNTS BY MONTH
YOUNG OFFENDER SECURE INSTITUTIONS
NEW BRUNSWICK
April 1988 to March 1989

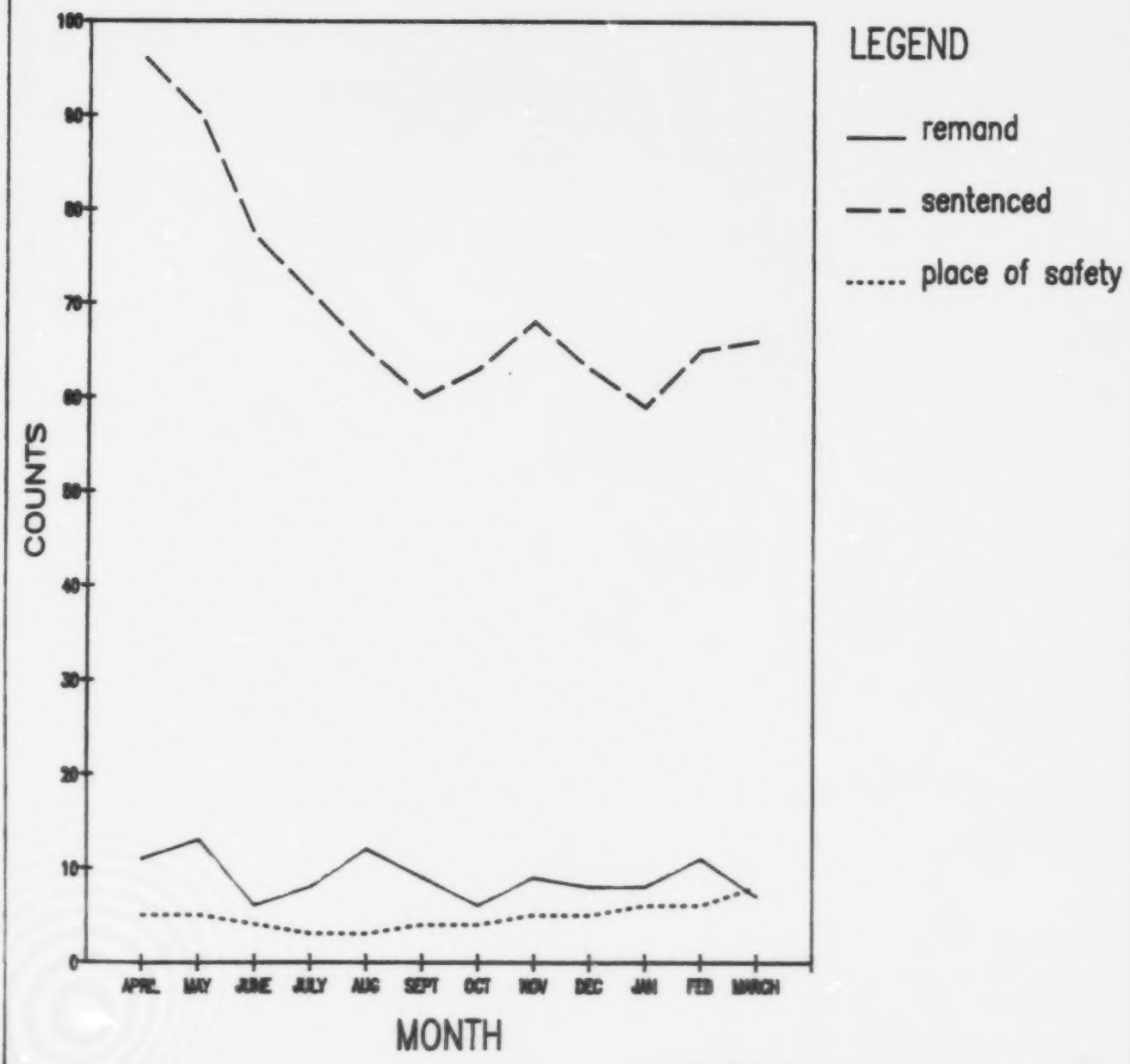


FIGURE IX

TABLE 29

YOUNG OFFENDER

OPEN CUSTODY

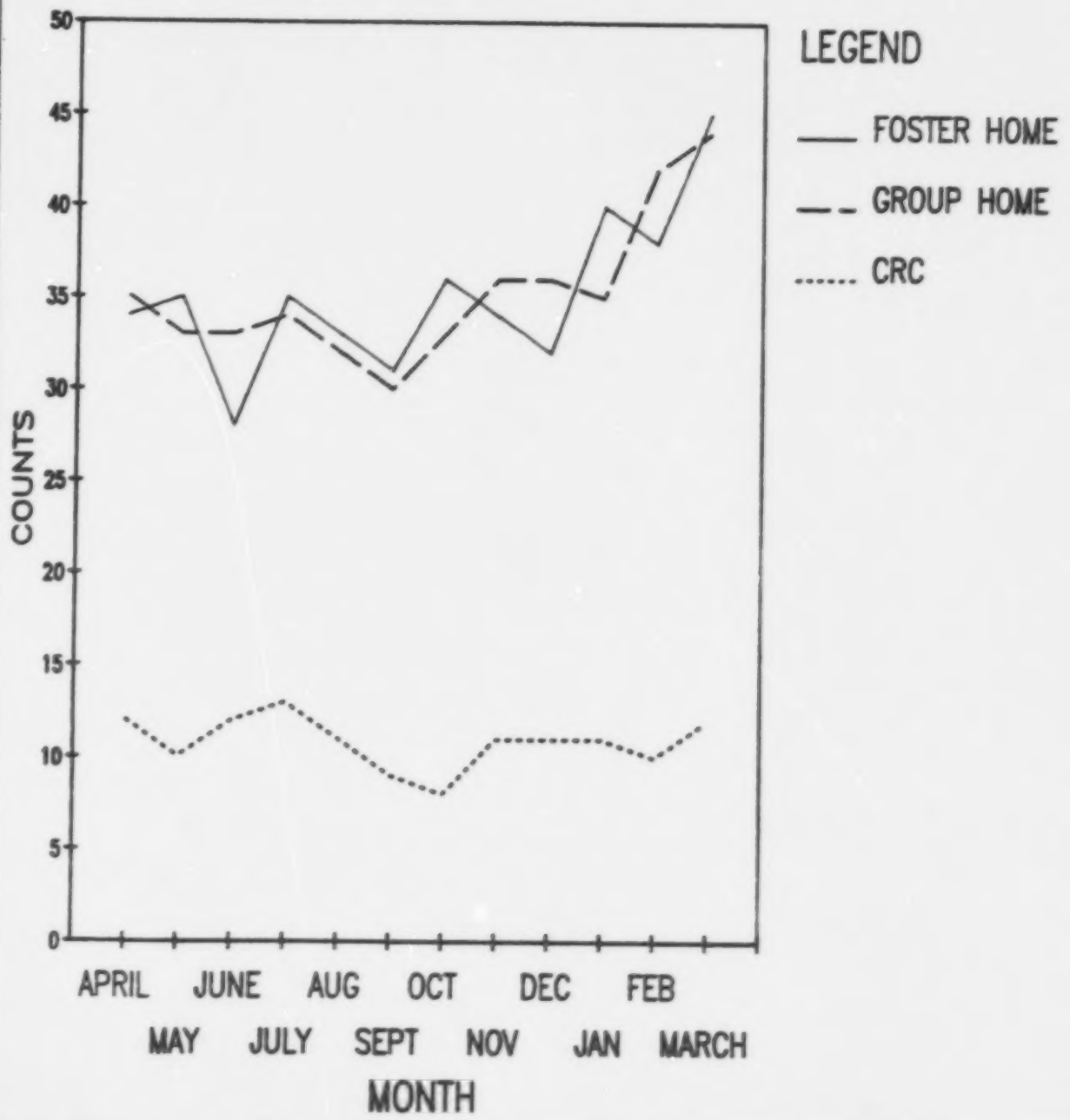
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

1988-89

Month	Fredericton C.R.C.	Group Home	Foster Home	Total
April '88	12	35	34	81
May	10	33	35	78
June	12	33	28	73
July	13	34	35	82
August	11	32	33	76
September	9	30	31	70
October	8	33	36	77
November	11	36	34	81
December	11	36	32	79
January '89	11	35	40	86
February	10	42	38	90
March	12	44	45	101
Total (Average)	11	35	35	81

The average daily population in open custody was 81 for the 1988-89 fiscal year compared to 65 during the previous fiscal year. The majority of offenders in open custody were placed in group homes operated by the Department of Health and Community Services.

AVERAGE DAILY COUNTS BY MONTH
YOUNG OFFENDER OPEN CUSTODY
APRIL 1988 - MARCH 1989
FIGURE X



(a) SECURE CUSTODY SERVICES

SECURE CUSTODY

The aim of secure custody is to provide residential facilities for the secure containment and restraint of a young offender.

Two secure custody facilities are currently in operation in New Brunswick - The New Brunswick Training School and Madawaska Regional Correctional Centre. The majority of all young offenders are admitted to the New Brunswick Training School. The sixteen and seventeen year olds are usually transfered to Madawaska Regional Correctional Centre to serve the duration of their sentence.

The secure custody facilities provide a number of services to both female and male young offenders. Services include:

- Education programs consistent with the Department of Education curriculum
- Special education programs
- Recreation and leisure time activities counselling
- Psychological assessment
- Medical services
- Religious services

As well, three (3) youth workers and two (2) psychometrists are employed as part of the treatment staff at these facilities.

PROFILE

During 1988-89, the profile of a young offender placed in secure custody in New Brunswick was a sixteen year old male with a previous history of delinquent behaviour, grade eight education, committed for a property related offence. The average sentence length was three and one-half months.

SECURE CUSTODY ADMISSION DATA

TABLE 30

YOUNG OFFENDER SERVICES

SECURE CUSTODY

ADMISSIONS

1988-89

Location	Remand		Under Sentence		Violation Open Custody		Place of Safety		Holding		Unknown		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Madawaska Regional Correctional Centre	13	-	17	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	42
New Brunswick Training School	174	19	101	8	63	9	5	11	6	2	4	-	402
Unknown	2	-	29	1	11	1	4	5	-	-	9	-	62
Total	189	19	147	9	85	10	10	16	6	2	13	-	506

During 1988-89, 506 youths were admitted to secure custody in New Brunswick. The majority were held under remand.

TABLE 31

SECURE CUSTODY

OFFENCE DISTRIBUTION

1988-89

Offence	Male	Female	Total	%
Escape	14	-	14	3.7
Assault	9	2	11	2.9
Theft	25	1	26	6.9
Break & Enter	64	-	64	16.9
Robbery	3	-	3	.8
NCA	1	-	1	.3
Mischief	5	-	5	1.2
Other CCC	59	8	67	17.7
Probation Violation	-	-	-	-
Open Custody Violation	82	-	82	21.6
Unknown	85	21	106	28
*Total	347	32	379	100%
%	91.6	8.4	100%	

*The total excludes remands and relates to under sentence only. Of the 106 unknown cases, 71 cases had originally been on remand and changed status to under sentence with the original offence not recorded upon admission.

Table 29 gives a breakdown of the offence distribution of young offenders held in secure custody. In 1988-89, there was a significant increase in the number of admissions for open custody violation. The majority of cases were admitted for a property related offence.

TABLE 32

SECURE CUSTODY

LENGTH OF SENTENCE

1988-89

Length of Sentence	Male	Female	Total	%
1 day - 3 months	209	23	232	61.2
4 - 6 months	57	3	60	15.8
7 - 12 months	37	-	37	9.8
13 - 18 months	8	-	8	2.1
19 - 24 months	1	-	1	.3
Unknown	34	6	40	10.6
*Total	347	32	379	100%
%	91.6	8.4	100%	

*Excludes remands.

Table 32 displays the length of sentence given to youths placed in secure custody during 1988-89. The average sentence length was approximately three and one-half months (107 days).

FIGURE XI
SECURE CUSTODY
OFFENCE DISTRIBUTION
1988 - 1989

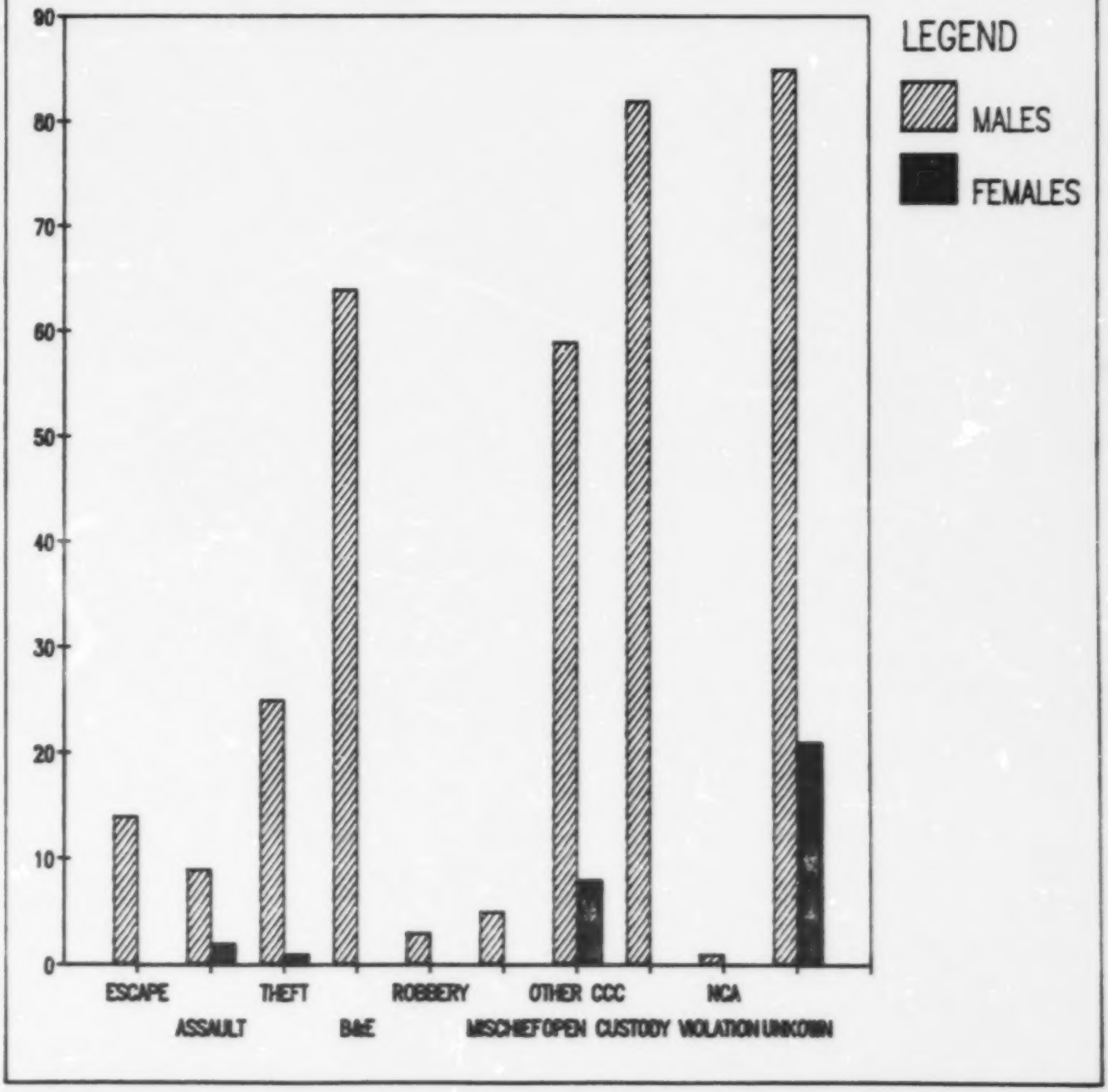


TABLE 33

TIME SERVED UNDER SENTENCE
IN SECURE CUSTODY
1988-89

No. of Days	Frequency	%
1 - 10 days	24	11.8
11 - 20 days	24	11.8
21 - 30 days	24	11.8
31 - 40 days	10	4.9
41 - 50 days	8	3.9
51 - 60 days	14	6.9
61 - 70 days	13	6.4
71 - 80 days	1	.5
81 - 90 days	11	5.4
91 - 100 days	12	5.9
100 - 150 days	15	7.4
150 - 200 days	13	6.4
200+ days	13	6.4
Unknown	21	10.3
Total	203	100%

Of the 379 youths committed to secure custody under sentence during the 1988-89 fiscal year, 203 (53.6%) were released. The average time served by youths in secure custody was forty-five (45) days compared to sixty-three (63) days in 1987-88. It should be noted that figures in this table may be somewhat biased towards shorter sentences as only those individuals admitted and released during the same year are counted in this database.

TABLE 34

SECURE CUSTODY ADMISSIONS

OFFENCE BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE

1988-89

Offence	0 - 3 mths.	4 - 6 mths.	7 - 12 mths.	13 - 18 mths.	19 - 24 mths.	Unknown	Total	%
Escape	11	2	1	-	-	-	14	3.7
Assault	7	3	-	1	-	-	11	2.0
Mischief	4	1	-	-	-	-	5	1.3
Robbery	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	.8
Theft	13	5	5	2	-	1	26	6.9
Break & Enter	26	18	15	3	1	1	64	16.9
Fraud	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	.3
Probation Viol.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other CCC	54	8	7	-	-	2	71	18.7
Unknown	120	21	8	2	1	36	188	49.6
*Total	232	60	37	8	2	40	379	100%
%	61.2	15.8	9.8	2.1	.6	10.6	100%	

*The total relates to under sentence only.

The average sentence length was approximately three and one-half months for a property related offence.

SECURE CUSTODY

OFFENDER DATA

TABLE 35

SECURE CUSTOIDY

PREVIOUS HISTORY OF DIELINQUENCY*

1988-89

Previous Record	Male	Female	Total	%
Yes	396	31	427	89.0
No	28	9	37	7.7
Unknown	16	-	16	3.3
Total	440(91.7%)	40 (8.3%)	480	100%

*(Includes all young offenders admitted to secure custody, excludes place of safety.)

Table 35 shows a breakdown of the number of young offenders placed in secure custody who had a previous history of delinquency. The majority of cases (89.0%) had previous involvement with the criminal justice system.

TABLE 36

SECURE CUSTODY

AGE DISTRIBUTION*

1988-89

	AGE (In Years)									
Offender	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Unknown	Total	%
Male	5	15	37	92	140	134	17	-	440	91.7
Female	1	-	5	8	18	7	-	1	40	8.3
Total	6	15	42	100	158	141	17	1	480	100%
%	1.3	3.1	8.8	20.8	32.9	29.4	3.5	.2	100%	

*(Includes all young offenders admitted to secure custody, excludes place of safety admissions.)

The average age of a young offender held in secure custody in 1988-89 was 16 years.

TABLE 37

SECURE CUSTODY

EDUCATION LEVEL UPON ADMISSION*

1988-89

Offender	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7	Gr. 8	Gr. 9	Gr. 10	Gr. 11	Gr. 12	Unknown	Total	%
Male	6	-	6	40	65	125	100	61	14	2	21	440	91.7
Female	-	1	-	5	9	8	10	3	2	-	2	40	8.3
Total	6	1	6	45	74	133	110	64	16	2	23	480	100%
%	1.3	.2	1.3	9.4	15.4	27.7	22.9	13.3	3.3	.4	4.8	100%	

*(Includes all young offenders admitted to secure custody, excludes place of safety admissions.)

In 1988-89, the average young offender in secure custody had a grade eight (8) education upon admission.

(b) OPEN CUSTODY SERVICES

OPEN CUSTODY

Open custody is the responsibility of the Department of the Solicitor General since December of 1987. In order to meet the open custody requirements of the Young Offenders Act, the Department of Justice entered into an agreement with the Department of Health and Community Services in 1984. This agreement states that the Department of Health and Community Services will provide open custody facilities and services. These services are now purchased by the Department of the Solicitor General on a fee for service basis. In addition, a Community Residential Centre, operated by Correctional Services was used to accommodate 16 and 17 year olds given a disposition of open custody.

Process

The two key people involved with a young offender placed in open custody are the Youth Worker and the YOA Social Worker. The Youth Worker has legal responsibility for the young person during the duration of the open custody disposition. The YOA Social Worker is responsible for finding open custody facilities which best fit the needs of a young person, and developing a daily plan of activities to assist the youth in the community. This plan includes any special provisions ordered by the Youth Court Judge.

Young persons sentenced to open custody are granted daily temporary releases, in order to attend school and other community activities. During these releases the youth is supervised by the operator of the open custody facility, in conjunction with the YOA Social Worker and the Youth Worker. A temporary release may be revoked at any time should the youth fail to comply with the conditions of the release.

If a young offender violates the conditions of open custody, the facility operator must contact the YOA Social Worker who notifies the Youth Worker or the Regional Correctional Administrator. Should a violation occur, a youth may then be transferred to secure custody for a period not exceeding fifteen (15) days. During this time period, it is the responsibility of the Youth Worker to review the case and prepare a progress report. The young person will then either return to court for a review of disposition or return to the original or another open custody facility.

Open Custody services are provided by means of foster homes, group homes and a 15 bed Community Residential Centre in Fredericton. During 1988-89 on the average, eighty one youths were held in open custody on a daily basis.

PROFILE

A typical young offender in open custody during the 1988-89 fiscal year was a male, age sixteen with a grade eight education, previous history of conflict with the law, serving 5 months for an offence of break, enter and theft.

TABLE 38

YOUNG OFFENDERS SERVICES

OPEN CUSTODY ADMISSIONS

1988-89

Location	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	%
Bouctouche	-	1	-	1	.4
Bathurst	8	1	-	9	3.6
Moncton	42	3	-	45	18.2
Saint John	36	4	-	40	16.2
Fredericton	78	1	-	79	32.0
Newcastle	16	-	-	16	6.5
Campbellton	8	-	-	8	3.2
St. Stephen	-	-	-	-	-
Woodstock	5	3	-	8	3.2
Grand Falls	3	-	-	3	1.2
Shippagan	7	-	-	7	2.8
Edmundston	4	1	2	7	2.8
Unknown	24	-	-	34	13.8
Total	231	14	2	247	100%
%	93.5	5.7	.8	100%	

In 1988-89, a total of 247 youths were held in open custody through a contractual agreement with the Department of Health and Community Services or at the Fredericton Community Residential Center. During this fiscal year, the number of youths admitted to open custody decreased by 2.4% in comparison with the 1986-87 fiscal year.

Tables 39 to 43 give a profile of young offenders in Open Custody.

TABLE 39

OPEN CUSTODY

OFFENCE DISTRIBUTION

1988-89

Offence	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	%
Poss. Stolen Goods	7	-	-	7	2.8
Joy Riding	9	-	-	9	3.6
Assault	19	2	-	21	8.5
Theft	52	3	-	55	22.3
Break & Enter	62	-	-	62	25.1
Mischief	5	1	-	6	2.4
Robbery	2	-	-	2	.8
Other CCC	46	5	2	53	23.5
Escape	4	-	-	4	1.6
Unknown	25	3	-	28	11.3
Total	231	14	2	247	100%
%	93.5	5.7	.8	100%	

The most common offence committed by a young offender was Break, Enter and Theft (25.1%).

TABLE 40

OPEN CUSTODY

SENTENCE LENGTH

1988-89

Sentence Length	Offenders M	F	Unknown	Total	%
0 - 3 months	72	4	-	76	30.8
4 - 6 months	93	8	-	101	40.9
7 - 12 months	44	1	-	45	18.2
13 - 18 months	4	1	-	5	2.0
19 - 24 months	2	-	-	2	.8
Unknown	16	-	2	18	7.3
Total	231	14	2	247	100%
%	93.5	5.7	.8	100%	

Table 40 shows the sentence length distribution for open custody cases during 1988-89.

The average sentence length given to a youth in open custody was five (5) months (166 days).

TABLE 41

OPEN CUSTODY

OFFENCE DISTRIBUTION BY SENTENCE LENGTH

1988-89

Offence	0 - 3 mths.	4 - 6 mths.	7 - 12 mths.	13 - 18 mths.	19 - 24 mths.	Unknown	Total	%
Escape	-	2	-	1	-	1	4	1.6
Joy Riding	2	7	-	-	-	-	9	3.6
Robbery	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	.8
Poss. of Stolen Property	3	3	1	-	-	-	7	2.8
Theft	20	21	7	1	-	6	55	22.3
Break & Enter	15	24	17	1	1	4	62	25.1
Assault	5	8	5	2	1	-	21	8.5
Mischief	1	2	2	-	-	1	6	2.4
Other CC	17	23	8	-	-	5	53	21.5
Unknown	12	11	4	-	-	1	28	11.3
Total	76	101	45	5	2	18	247	100%
%	30.8	40.9	18.2	2.0	.8	7.3	100%	

The predominant offence committed by youths placed in open custody was Break, Enter and Theft (25.1%) for the 1988-89 fiscal year.

TABLE 42

OPEN CUSTODY

AGE DISTRIBUTION

1988-89

	Offenders				
Age	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	%
12 years	3	-	2	5	2.0
13 years	10	-	-	10	4.0
14 years	27	4	-	31	12.6
15 years	60	2	-	62	25.1
16 years	60	4	-	64	25.9
17 years	61	2	-	63	25.5
18 years	10	2	-	12	4.9
Total	231	14	2	247	100%
%	93.5	5.7	.8	100%	

The average age of a young offender held in open custody in 1988-89 was sixteen (16).

TABLE 43

OPEN CUSTODY ADMISSIONS

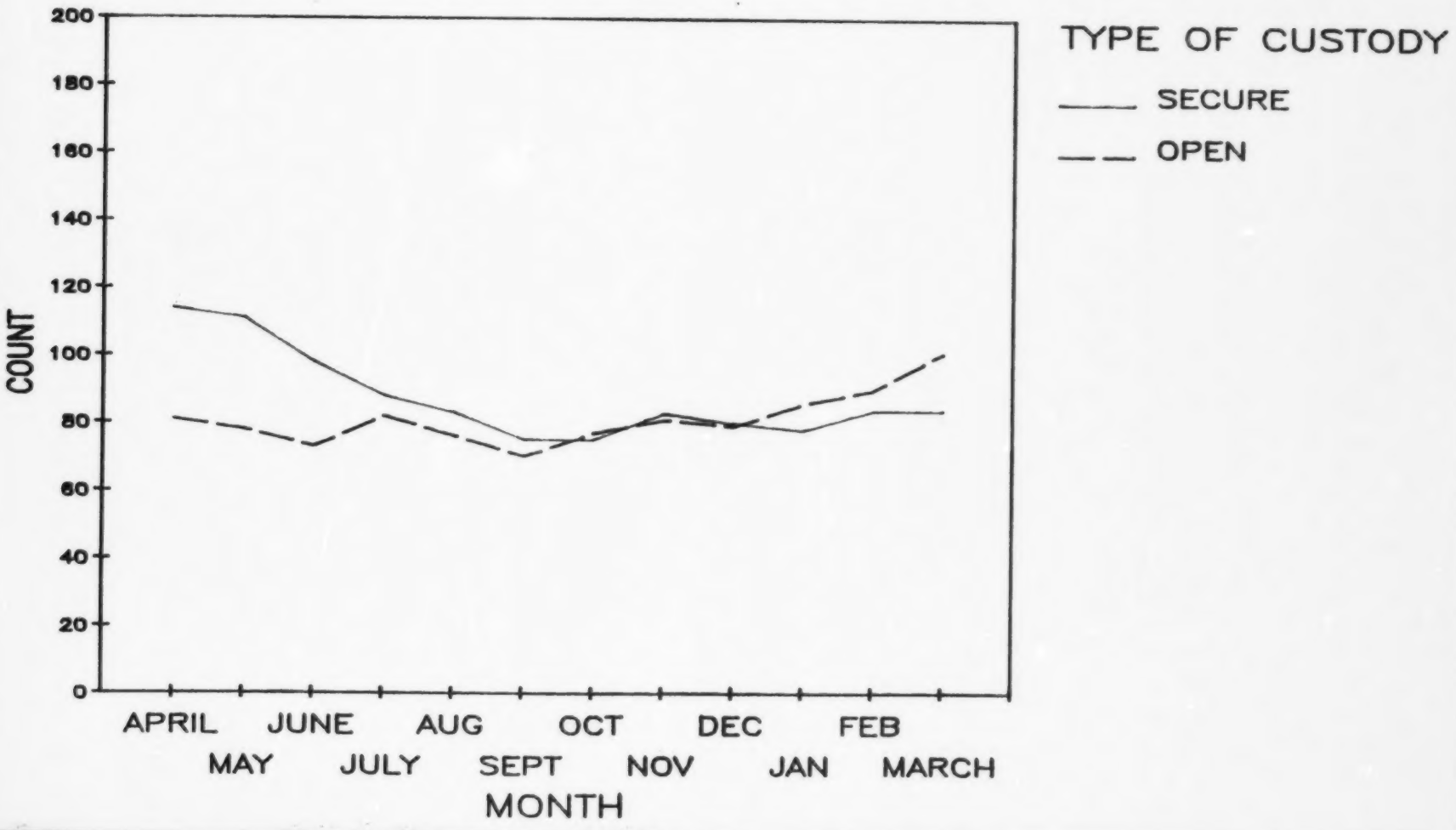
EDUCATION LEVEL

1988-89

Education Level	Offenders Male	Female	Unknown	Total	%
Nil	8	1	1	10	4.0
Grade 2	-	-	1	1	.4
Grade 4	-	1	-	1	.4
Grade 5	2	-	-	2	.8
Grade 6	22	2	-	24	9.7
Grade 7	44	4	-	48	19.4
Grade 8	60	3	-	63	25.5
Grade 9	57	1	-	58	23.5
Grade 10	29	2	-	31	12.6
Grade 11	7	-	-	7	2.8
Grade 12	2	-	-	2	.8
Total	231	14	2	247	100%
%	93.5	5.7	.8	100%	

The average grade completed by youths held in open custody was grade eight (8).

AVERAGE DAILY COUNT BY MONTH
SECURE AND OPEN CUSTODY
1988 - 1989
FIGURE 12



3. YOUNG OFFENDERS

CHANGE OF STATUS

1988-89

Because of the records keeping obligations of the Young Offenders Act it is necessary to keep information on the number of times youths change status while serving sentences as young offenders. Change of status in New Brunswick has been defined as a change in disposition because of a Judicial Review of the original disposition or a change in disposition because of new charges.

The following tables give a brief overview of changes in status that occurred in New Brunswick during 1988-89.

TABLE 44

TYPE OF CHANGE OF STATUS

1988-89

Location	Judicial Review	New Charges	Unknown	Total	%
Bathurst	2	24	1	27	6.7
Moncton	8	95	3	106	26.3
Saint John	10	31	-	41	10.2
Fredericton	-	26	-	26	6.5
Edmundston	1	8	-	9	2.2
Newcastle	3	25	5	33	8.2
Campbellton	1	1	-	2	.5
St. Stephen	-	1	-	1	.2
Woodstock	1	8	-	9	2.2
Grand Falls	-	18	1	19	4.7
Shippagan	2	19	-	21	5.2
Bouctouche	-	13	-	13	3.2
Madawaska	-	11	-	11	2.7
N.B. Training School	15	26	3	44	10.9
Unknown	3	38	-	41	10.2
Total	46	344	13	403	100%
%	11.4	85.4	3.4	100%	

Of the 403 Young Offenders where changes in status occurred, the majority of them were the result of new charges being laid (85%).

TABLE 45

CHANGE OF STATUS
DISPOSITION DISTRIBUTION

1988-89

Original Disposition	Probation	Open Custody & Probation	Secure Custody & Probation	CSO & Probation	Fine & Probation	Secure & Open & Probation	CSO Only	Restitution & Probation	Open Custody	Secure Custody	Unknown	Total	%
Probation	62	19	22	17	2	1	-	3	18	10	2	156	38.7
Fine & Probation	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	1.5
Open Custody & Probation	4	2	2	2	2	4	-	-	10	3	4	33	8.2
Secure Custody & Probation	3	1	4	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	1	15	3.7
Secure & Open & Probation	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	.7
CSO & Probation	17	12	4	10	4	2	-	4	6	-	-	59	14.6
Restitution & Probation	2	4	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	14	3.5
Open Custody	6	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	22	20	2	54	13.4
Secure Custody	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	21	2	52	12.9
Restitution	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.5
Unknown	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	2.2
Total	115	42	36	32	9	12	-	11	71	58	17	403	100%
%	28.5	10.4	8.9	7.9	2.2	3.0		2.7	17.6	14.4	4.2	100%	

The most frequent new disposition given resulting in a change of status was probation (28.5%) in 1988-89.

IV. CONCLUSION

1988-89 was the fourth fiscal year where the young offender population included sixteen and seventeen year olds in New Brunswick.

For the first time since the proclamation of the Young Offenders Act, in April 1984, a levelling effect in the number of admissions to young offender services in the province was experienced. Alternative Measures admissions continued to increase by 11% and community based program admissions by 1.8%. For the first time, custody admissions decreased by 11% in secure custody and 3% in open custody. However, the average daily population in open custody increased from 65 in 1987-88 to 81 in 1988-89, a 25% increase..

In 1988-89, the profile of a young offender continued to be a sixteen year old male, charged with a property-related offence. His previous involvement with the law seemed to be the determining factor as to whether he was processed by Alternative Measures or through the Courts. This also determined whether or not a custody disposition was given.